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Chaitra 21, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, the 11th April, 1961/Chaitra 21, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Fertilizers

\+

*1432. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Mahavir Tyagi:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Somani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed for the production of fertilizers during the Second Five Year Plan have been achieved; and

(b) if not, the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 7].

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The statement gives production only for nine months of the current year. May I know what was the position during previous years?

Shri Satish Chandra: The production that has been given is for the complete year, not for nine months. It has been calculated for the whole year on the basis of the figures of production for the first nine months. The average rate of production is spread over for the entire year.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that fall in production in the plant at Sindri was due to inadequate supply of good quality coal. May I know what the position now is—whether adequate arrangements have been made for the supply of good quality coal?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. The coal requirements of Sindri are now being met in full. In the meantime, the gas generators have deteriorated and they have to be overhauled.

Shri Palaniyandy: What percentage of the demand for fertilisers do Government expect to meet during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Satish Chandra: The demand for fertilisers is much more than the actual production. Even at present the demand for fertilisers is about 5 lakh tons of Nitrogen. But the production, as the hon. Member will see from the statement, is only a little over 1 lakh tons. An additional 1 lakh tons are being imported. It is hoped that when all the units go into production and more imports take place, we shall be able to meet the increasing demand for fertilisers. But the position will remain difficult even during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Mr. Speaker: Every day we are having questions on fertilisers. The debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is not yet over.

Shri Basappa: There was an enquiry into this. I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: Usually in the House of Commons, only one supplementary is allowed on a question. Here the first hour is devoted only to supplementaries and we do not proceed with

questions at all. I am afraid I cannot be too indulgent herefater.

Production of Small Cars

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*1434. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Sampath:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyay
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Palaniyandy:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. [illegible] Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far for manufacturing small cars;

(b) whether site for the workshop has been fixed; and

(c) whether collaboration with foreign firms has been reached?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). An Expert Committee was appointed by Government on the 20th October, 1960 to advise them in regard to the manufacture of a low cost car in the country in the public sector. The Committee is recommend to Government *inter alia* such model or models which in its opinion could be manufactured within an ex-factory price around Rs. 5,000 and also to indicate the best possible terms of foreign collaboration available therefor and the site or sites considered most suitable for the workshops. The Report of this Commitee is awaited in the next few weeks. A decision on all these and allied issues will be taken by Government after the Report of the Committee has been received by Government.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know, Sir, by what time the car will be in the market and what will be the approximate price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I originally assured the House in 1963.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What would be the approximate price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all given in the Resolution which has been placed before the House. Our estimate of the cost is given there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Defence Ministry is also interested in the manufacture of a small car, if so, what progress they have made and whether there is any conjunction between the Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the Government of India which is wanting the production of a car. All the Ministries are combined in that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But what is the position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already replied.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the factory will be set up which will manufacture these cars at an ex factory price of Rs. 5,000?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I have already explained, we are expecting the production of the small car to begin in 1963. Normally, we hope that it will take eighteen months for the factory to come into establishment after the decision is made by the Government.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know, Sir, how many proposals the Committee has considered and whether the

Committee has chosen the French Renault car and a German car? If so, how were these two cars selected from among the many?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All this will be known to the House and hon. Members when the decision along with the Committee's report are available to the House.

Shri M. R. Krishna: By what time do Government think they will be able to produce all the components required for the small car?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all based on a phased programme. It is our hope that within thirty months or 36 months from the start of production, the car will be wholly indigenous.

श्री अजराज सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि अपने देश में पक्की सड़कें बहुत नहीं हैं, क्या सरकार के विचार में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है कि गांवों में और कच्ची सड़कों पर चलाने के लिए सस्ती जीप कारों का निर्माण कराया जाय ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : फिलहाल ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है । हम ने काम अभी शुरू किया है, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सब डेवलपमेंट हो जायगा ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of foreign countries with which negotiations are going on?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All that will be known to the House when the Committee's report and Government's decision are made available.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस स्माल कार के बनाने के सम्बन्ध में लगभग तीन साल से विचार विमर्श हो रहा है लेकिन अभी तक यह तय नहीं हो पाया है कि कौन से मौडल की कार बनेगी और उसका काम कब शुरू हो जायगा ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

श्री मनभाई शाह : मैं ने सब प्रकाश डाल दिया है ।

Shri Anirudh Sinha: May I know whether there was a negotiation with the Japanese Ministry of Trade for production of a people's care with their collaboration, and what the result of that negotiaton is?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने कहा है कि जब स्मौल कार कमेटी आने वाले चंद हफ्तों में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगी और उस पर भारत सरकार अपना निर्णय देगी तो सारी बात हाउस के सामने आ जायगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक का कारखाना

*१४३५. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री मो० इ० ठाकुर :
श्री जं० इ० सिं० बिष्ट :
श्री कालिका सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री राधा मोहन सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक का कारखाना स्थापित करने के जिस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा था क्या उस पर उर्वरक टैक्निकल समिति की रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रख कर कोई निश्चय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक का एक कारखाना लगाने का निश्चय किया गया है । इस कारखाने की स्थापित क्षमता ८०,००० टन नाइट्रोजन

प्रति वर्ष के लगभग रखी गयी है । आखिरी उत्पादन यूरिया होगा । यह प्रायोजना सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगी तथा फरटलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा अमल में लाई जायेगी ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: It may be answered in English as well.

Mr. Speaker: Even Assamese are not able to understand Hindi very well.

Shri Satish Chandra: (a) and (b). It has been decided to establish a fertilizer factory in U.P. with an installed capacity of about 80,000 tons of fixed Nitrogen per year. The end product will be urea. The project will be in the public sector and will be executed by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह फैक्टरी किस स्थान पर स्थापित की जा रही है और कब से इस का वास्तविक कार्य शुरू हो जायगा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह फैक्टरी अभी गोरखपुर में लगाने का विचार है । जापान से टेक्निकल टीम आई हुई है और वह मौके पर जगह देखने जा रही है और उसकी पूरी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार होगी । अभी यह कहना मुश्किल है कि कब यह काम शुरू करेगी और कब तक पूरा होगा ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the cost of the establishment of this fertiliser plant and what will be the foreign exchange content?

Shri Satish Chandra: The capital investment is estimated at this stage to be about Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 22 crores and the foreign exchange component will be about Rs. 10 crores.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know wnether Government intend to start this fertiliser factory or will be started by a private agency?

Mr. Speaker: He has already replied that it will be in the public sector.

Shri Kalika Singh: What are the main criteria for locating the factory at a particular place in Uttar Pradesh?

Mr. Speaker: First of all the hon. Minister has to reply whether the factory will be started in a particular State, then in a particular town and then in a particuiar village.

Shri Kalika Singh: This is a very important question from the point of view of availability of raw materials.

Mr. Speaker: An expert committee was appointed to decide the location of the factory. Hon. Members must know that these have to be decided on the basis of availability of resources manpower, technical know-how, water-supply, power and so many other things.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know why there has been so much delay in deciding where the factory is to be set up?

Shri Satish Chandra: The place decided tentatively is Gorakhpur. But the expert team which has come from Japan only a week or two ago is having further discussions with the Railway Ministry whether it will be possible to tranship the huge plant from broad gauge to metre gauge.

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members interested in U.P. may write to the expert committee and tell them that their place is much more suited than any other for this purpose.

An Hon. Member: Then every one will do it.

Mr. Speaker: Every one can do it. It is for them to decide.

Shri Kalika Singh: In the report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry a factory has already been reported to be established at Gorakhpur in U.P. May I know whether this is the second fertilizer factory about which the hon. Minister says that the location has yet to be decided, or is is about the very factory already

established at Gorakhpur and for which the Japanese team is coming?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have said it is the same factory, it has tentatively been decided to locate it at Gorakhpur, unless technical difficulties come in the way.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस फैक्टरी का पूरा भार केन्द्रीय सरकार पर होगा, अथवा राज्य सरकार से भी कोई सहयोग प्राप्त हो रहा है और उसका भी कोई शेयर होगा ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : यह बिल्कुल केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ़ से है ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that Gorkhapur is on the main line of the N.E. Railway, what is the difficulty that is hindering the setting up of the factory soon?

Shri Satish Chandra: Preliminary discussions with the Railway Ministry have shown that they cannot carry the hundred-ton pieces on the metre gauge line and there would be difficulty in transhipping from broad gauge to metre gauge at intermediate stations.

Shri Tyagi: Is enough quantity of gypsum or limestone available in Gorakhpur? If not, why was the factory not proposed to be opened at a place where gypsum is available in abundance?

Shri Satish Chandra: The urea production does not require either gypsum or limestone.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान इस सम्बन्ध में गोरखपुर के बारे में निर्णय करने से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन स्थानों के बारे में विचार किया गया था ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : बहुत से स्थानों के बारे में गौर हुआ था—गोरखपुर और बाराबंकी, लखनऊ और कानपुर के बीच की जगह, हाथरस, फ़रुख्खाबाद, शाहजहानपुर इत्यादि ।

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid we are going into too many details. As regards any particular State which under the dispersal of industries has not got its due share, I will allow opportunities to hon. Members to ask, "Why not establish it in my State also?" But to go further and ask "Why can it not be established in this particular town or village" is, I am afraid, going into too many details.

Next question.

Tour of Housing and Building Experts

*1436. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 4 on the 14th November, 1960 regarding tour of Housing and Building Experts on behalf of ECAFE and state what has been the reaction and decision of the Government of India about matters within the province and ambit of the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The recommendations of the Experts are generally in accord with our own thinking on the subject of Hosing and Building Materials; except that in regard to the workers, we feel that the responsibility of providing them with suitable houses should primarily be that of the employers themselves.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: On this recommendation, may I know whether any opinion was sought or taken or received from the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia, and if it was circulated to the town planners in the different States and their opinion sought on it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Towards the end of November last the Building and Housing Materials Committee of the ECAFE discussed this report and generally endorsed the recommendations of this delegation. Twenty copies of the report were sent to us and we have circulated them to the States.

Shri Palaniyandy: When the employers are not coming forward to build the houses, may I know why the Government is not taking steps to give the houses for the workers?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member is surely aware that the Government, through the various States, have been building a large number of industrial tenements for the workers. Of all the industrial tenements put up nearly 80 per cent are by the States.

Shri Palaniyandy: In regard to plantation workers they have not been utilised. Have Government taken any steps in this direction?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This hardly arises out of the present question. But so far as plantation labourers' quarters are concerned, this is a statutory obligation under the Indian Plantations Act, and the States can take punitive action against employers who have not fulfilled their obligations in this matter.

Paper Manufacturing Project at Calcutta

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*1438. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Shri Kalika Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 3 Scotch firms have formed a Rs. 10 lakh consortium to establish a paper machinery manufacturing project in Calcutta which will employ 500 local workers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): M/s. F.W. Heilgers & Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta were granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new undertaking at Titaghur under the name of Bertram-Scott (Private) Ltd., in association what three U.K. firms for the manufacture of paper making plant. The proposed issued capital of this undertaking is Rs. 10 lakhs. According to the information furnished by the party, the total number of workers to be employed in the beginning in the undertaking is sixty.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो पेपर मशीनरी बनाने का प्राजेक्ट यहां पर स्थापित हो रहा है, उस में इंडियन शेयर क्या होगा ।

श्री मनभाई शाह : ४० परसेंट इंडियन और ६० परसेंट फ़ारेन ।

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know if there are any other firms in India which are manufacturing or are proposing to manufacture the same type of machinery for the manufacture of paper?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About eight factories.

Mr. Speaker: He means there are already?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, already approved and licensed.

Shri Kalika Singh: What will be the total capital of those companies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It varies from unit to unit. If the hon. Member is interested in any particular unit he may let me know.

Paper Mill

*1439. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the economic size of a paper mill in India;

(b) whether there are a number of mills smaller than the economic size;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to enlarge the size of such units; and

(d) whether paper production in India has shown improvement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Economic size of a paper mill varies from mill to mill depending on various factors like the raw material to be utilised in the particular mill. There are four factories based on

bamboo as raw material which are considered to be smaller than the economic size. Three of them have already been licensed for expansion to enable them to be of economic size and the fourth mill is reported to be contemplating to apply for an expansion licence.

(d) Yes Sir. The production of paper and paper boards has increased from 1,93,400 tons in 1956 to 3,45,525 tons in 1960.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why these paper mills of uneconomic size were licensed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They were historically there.

Shri Tyagi: He is enquiring whether they are geographically there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Geographically they were in the State of the hon. Member who is asking about it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the implication of the hon. Minister saying that "they were historically there"?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, they were there long before.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Before Independence these factories came into existence. So there is no point in our saying whether we approve of their economic capacity or not. We took steps to expand them and make them more economic.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money Government is going to lend to these mills so that they can become economic units, or are they going to become economic with the help of their own resources?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It all depends upon the individual enterprises. Government have given no money to any company directly for this. They can go to the I.F.C. or to other credit agencies as and when they need assistance on the terms to be offered by the Credit Corporation.

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी की मिलों के सिवा कागज का, और खासकर न्यूजप्रिंट का, उत्पादन और भी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है । इसलिये क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है, जिस से सरकारी स्तर पर, या व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर इस तरह की मिल की खासकर, न्यूजप्रिंट का उत्पादन करने वाली मिल की स्थापना हो ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य ने कागज के सारे उद्योग के बारे में सवाल पूछ लिया है । मैं ने सदन के सामने इस मामले को बहुत दफ़ा साफ़ किया है कि हम ने कागज की २६ बड़ी फ़ैक्ट्रियों और ६८ छोटी फ़ैक्ट्रियों को लाइसेन्स दिया है, जिस से तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के ६ लाख टन के लक्ष्य से भी दो लाख टन आगे बढ़ कर ११ लाख टन के उत्पादन का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ।

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What is the present shortage of paper in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 50,000 tons.

Shri Basappa: What is the Ministry's opinion about the economic size of a paper mill?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Now the technology has so much advanced that with different adjustments, even a small-scale paper mill can be made economic and efficient as compared to a large-scale paper mill. The House will appreciate that we have launched upon a movement of small-scale industries including manufacture of paper in the small-scale sector.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the capacity.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Technologically now, with different adjustments and equipments, it has been possible to run even a small-scale paper unit as economically as a large-scale unit, and that is why throughout the country.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the economic size, that is his question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: One ton per day to one hundred tons.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: What steps are Government taking to ensure a regular supply of raw material for this purpose?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The natural raw material is baggasse from sugar cane and there will be no scarcity of that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any small-scale factories have come into production, and if so, how they are functioning?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, about eleven have come into production. We held a seminar in Rohtas only last month, and I had been there; about 49 small-scale industries had gathered together there to exchange notes on their difficulties; and perhaps, in the next three years, there will be more than one hundred small-scale paper units.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the Nepa Mill is running in an uneconomic manner, and if so, why?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, it is not uneconomic.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know how much paper India imports from foreign countries every year, and how long it will take for India to become self-supporting?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already gone into all that.

National Small Industries Corporation

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*1440. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received serious complaints of exasperating delays and harassment to the Small Scale Industrialists in their dealings with the National Small Industries Corporation; and

(b) what steps, if any, Government are taking to streamline the administration and eliminate complaints of delays and harassment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received from small scale industrialists about delays in supplying of machines on hire-purchase basis by the National Small Industries Corporation. The Corporation has now taken the following steps to eliminate delays:

(i) The application forms have been simplified and the procedure for their scrutiny has also been simplified so that they are accepted within about 3 weeks of their receipt in the Corporation in most of the cases;

(ii) An extra copy has been added to the application form; this the applicant is required to send direct to the Corporation as soon as he had submitted the same to the Director of Industries. This enables the Corporation to have an idea of the number of applications pending with the recommending authorities to take up the matter with the authorities concerned to expedite its immediate disposal;

(iii) The Corporation has also developed a control system which indicates where an application is held up; and

(iv) The Corporation has further strengthened the hire-purchase division with adequate personnel.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Minister can explain how it is that the supplying firms while quoting through the NSIC quote a higher price and a longer period, than while quoting to the entrepreneur himself?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, some of the manufacturers in this country did not want the existence of the NSIC, because through such a public sector undertaking which would help the small-scale sector, they were being

put to some disadvantage of not charging a very high price to the entrepreneurs. Therefore, since the corporation has come into existence, some people do behave like that. But, in a large majority of cases, they have been able to secure better prices than what were offered in direct quotations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that a particular firm even while quoting to the Madras Government quoted a lower price, but when they wanted to have the same thing through the NSIC, the firm quoted a higher price and a longer period of delivery? May I know whether that does not reflect against the working of the NSIC? Has the hon. Minister looked into it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have booked orders for 10,000 machines, as I had the privilege to mention to the House yesterday. If any case of that nature has come to the hon. Member's notice, I shall certainly like to look into it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: One of the functions of the NSIC is to find a market for the products. There has been considerable delay after manufacturing the things, in marketing them, as it happened in the case of glass syringes, where we ordered imports, whereas the production here was considerable. What steps are being taken to see that markets are found for the products quickly?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those two are unrelated questions. We are sorry that under a small quantum of rupee payment, some syringes came under different descriptions; and as soon as it came to our notice, we immediately banned the item. And that very unit has today expanded sevenfold in the Punjab.

As far as the other part of the question is concerned there are no internal marketing difficulties. For export promotion, the NSIC is helping these small units.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the staff of the NSIC have been given any training in business methods and in business courtesy, and if not, whether anything is contemplated even now in that regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have been given proper training. As a matter of fact, in all our extension centres, even some of the senior officers take interest in that. But if there is any instance of general discourtesy which has come to the notice of the hon. Member, the hon. Member who is taking so much interest in this matter would be welcome to send those suggestions to us.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether small *entrepreneurs* have to produce any solvency certificates before they can get these facilities, and whether they have to go through two or three agencies before their cases are finally decided?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have not to go through many agencies, but they have certainly to produce solvency certificates.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that from the eastern region, there were large numbers of applications for machinery, and those applications have been pending for years together and the machinery has not been supplied yet, especially to the small entrepreneurs in Orissa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No. The Director of Industries, Orissa, namely Shri Venkataraman was here last month, and much of the complaint that he mentioned was found to be wrong. He had not sent up the deposits which the NSIC wanted. But I can assure the hon. Member that we are very much interested in assisting the Orissa State in the small-scale sector because they have not been able to take much advantage of it yet.

Medical Uses of Radiation

***1441. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made for popularising medical uses of radiation during the current year;

(b) how many experts in the line who can handle this sort of treatment are available in the country; and

(c) how many are proposed to be trained in the next year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1035 in the Lok Sabha on November 30, 1960 wherein full information regarding the measures taken by the Atomic Energy Commission in the use of nuclear radiation in hospitals for medical purposes and in educating the public in the uses of radiation medicine was supplied. The information now asked for is given below:

(a) No separate allocation has been made in the budget of the Department of Atomic Energy for the purpose. Funds will be made available to the extent required.

(b) The Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay has on its staff six experts in the field. The Establishment also conducts short term courses on the "Safety Aspects in the Medical Uses of Radiation". Four courses have been held so far and a total number of 50 persons from outside institutions have been trained.

Financial assistance has also been given to an outside scientist for receiving specialised training in the field.

(c) The Trombay Establishment proposes to train three more officers in this field in the immediate future and will also continue to conduct short term courses indicated in the reply to part (b) of the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether an Institute of Radiation Medicine is going to be set up in the country, and if so, where and at what estimated cost?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The Commission had under consideration the setting up of a new radiation medicine group in Bombay under the Medical Division of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that is is said that isotopes are being made available to hospitals for therapeutic or research purposes, may I know which are the hospitals in the country which have taken advantage of this offer so far?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot give an answer to this question, because I do not know what hospitals are taking advantage of it. But, generally speaking, these radio-isotopes are being widely used by hospitals in India.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know how officers who have been trained in the use of isotopes have been selected? Has there been some deputation by the different State Governments, or have the Government of India advertised and asked for applications for this training? How have the officers been selected for training, and from how many States have they come? I presume that they were medical officers.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Some of these courses were held in collaboration with the Health Ministry and the WHO. Some special courses were arranged for nominees of the Director-General, Armed Forces Medical Services. As the hon. lady Member knows, advertisements were published in the newspapers for selecting suitable candidates who could be trained in this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Atomic Energy Commission has made use of the knowledge accruing out of the experiments in the utilisation of isotopes for medicinal purposes like therapeutic or research purposes, available from foreign countries? Has that knowledge been made use of in our country?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am unable to follow the purport of the question.

Shri Hem Barua: In foreign countries, for instance, there are experiments made in the use of isotopes for medicinal purposes like therapeutic or research purposes in hospitals. May I know whether the knowledge accruing out of those experiments in the foreign countries has been utilised by our Atomic Energy Commission for purposes of fighting diseases in our country?

Mr. Speaker: After all, what is this commission for? The Commission is not isolated. This is something which we have got from the foreign countries. Does not the hon. Member think that they will be keeping themselves in touch with it?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, they are keeping in touch; all the experience is made use of; everything is pooled.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there is any collaboration between the Defence Science Research Organisation and the Atomic Energy Commission, Trombay, in the matter of the medical uses of radiation?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, I just said that the courses were held in collaboration.

"India with and without Miracles"

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*1444. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:** **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book entitled 'India with and without Miracles' published by Cotta Verleg Stuttgart, West Germany, has been seen by Government; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government about the book?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The book contains scurrilous remarks about India. The German Embassy in New Delhi has expressed regret to the Government of India about the contents of this book and its inadevertent inclusion in the exhibition in Calcutta. The book has been removed from the exhibition which is, now, understood to be on its way to Madras and the exhibition catalogue has been amended suitably.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जब इस किताब में हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में बहुत कुछ लिखा गया है बल्कि बहुत सी गन्दी बातें भी लिखी गई हैं, तो क्या इस किताब की नुमाइश हिन्दुस्तान में रोक दी गई है या नहीं ?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : جب اس کتاب میں ہندوستان کے بارے میں بہت کچھ لکھا گیا ہے بلکہ بہت سی گندی باتیں بھی لکھی گئی ہیں تو کیا اس کتاب کی نمائش ہندوستان میں روک دی گئی ہے یا نہیں ؟]

श्री सादत अली खां : जी हां, रोक दी गई है और वह किताब केटेलाग से निकाल दी गई है। अब वह मंजिर आम पर नहीं आयेगी।

[شری سعادت علی خان: جی ہاں روک دی گئی ہے اور وہ کتاب کیٹلاگ سے نکال دی گئی ہے - اب وہ منظر عام پر نہیں آئے گی -]

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन साहब ने यह किताब लिखी वह हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी दफा आये, कितनी देर ठहरे और उनको क्या क्या रियायतें बजारते खारिजा ने दीं ? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह भी हकीकत है कि जब वह

हिन्दुस्तान में थे तो वजारत को यह इल्म हो गया था कि वह एंटी-इंडियन डिसपचिज भेज रहे है ? अगर यह दुरुस्त है तो उसके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया था ?

[شری اے - ایم - طارق : میں جاننا چاهتا هوں که جن صاحب نے یه کتاب لکهی وه هندوستان میں کتنی دفعه آئے کتنی دیر ٹهہرے اور اُن کو کیا کیا رعایتی وزارت خارجه نے دیں - ساتهه هی میں جاننا چاهتا هوں که کیا یه بهی حقیقت هے که جب وه هندوستان میں تهے تو وزارت کو یه علم هو گیا تها که وه اینٹی انڈین ڈسپیچز بهیج رهے هیں - اگر یه دوست هے تو اس کے خلاف کیا ایکشن لیا گیا تها -]

श्री सादत अली खां : यह पीटर स्मिथ स्विस नेशनल हैं और तीन चार बार हिन्दुस्तान वह आए । पहली बार १९४९-५०, दिसम्बर-मार्च में आए । फिर १९५७, १९५८, १९५९ में । तीन चार बार वह हिन्दुस्तान आए । वह किसी अखबार के नुमाइंदे थे और यहां से वह डिसपेचिज लिख कर भेजा करते थे जो कोई अखबार वहां यूरोप में है । जब हमने देखा कि वह जरूरत से ज्यादा तजावुज कर गए हैं, और वह जो रिपोर्टें भेज रहे हैं, वे दुरुस्त नहीं हैं तो हमने उनको अनडिजाइरेबल फारेनर करार दे दिया ।

[شری سعادت علی خان : یه پیٹر سمتهه سوس نیشنل هیں اور تین چار بار هندوستان وه آئے - پہلی بار ۱۹۴۹—۱۹۵۰ دسمبر مارچ میں آئے - پهر ۱۹۵۷ ، ۱۹۵۸ اور ۱۹۵۹ میں تین چار بار وه هندوستان آئے - وه کسی اخبار کے نمائندے تهے اور یہاں سے وه ڈسپیچز لکهه کر بهیجا کرتے تهے جو کوئی اخبار وهاں یورپ میں هے - جب هم نے دیکها که وه ضرورت سے زیادہ تجاوز کر گئے هیں اور وه جو ڈسپیچز بهیج رهے هیں وه دوست نہیں هیں تو هم نے ان کو انڈیزائریبل فارینر قرار دے دیا -]

An Hon. Member: Let us know the answer in English, Sir.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I was saying that this man, Peter Smith, is a Swiss national—the author of this book. He visited India 3 times, from December 1949 to March, 1950, November, 1957 to February, 1958 and February 1959 to May 1959. In February, 1950, he also interviewed the Prime Minister. He came to the adverse notice of the Government in 1959 because the despatches sent from India during this visit were all anti-Indian. He was, therefore, declared an undesirable foreigner.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: According to his own admission the author killed a cyclist when he was in India. Now, may I know what steps Government propose to take to get this gentleman extradited to India and try him either for rash driving or for murder?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I want notice of this question.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I just want to know whether any action will be taken?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot say.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has said that this gentleman came to India thrice and he was regularly sending out his despatches to foreign newspapers. I also understand that the Ministry of External Affairs examined those despatches. If that was the basis of his externment from here, may I know after how many years the External Affairs Ministry thought

it proper to take action? Was this gentleman allowed to go to the security area of Kashmir?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The fact is that normally correspondents come from abroad and send out their despatches to various newspapers to which they are accredited. In these matters a lot of latitude is given for normal criticism. Sometimes, it can be anti-Indian. But, after a certain limit is crossed, action is taken. In this matter we took a liberal view. I cannot answer whether this man was allowed to go to Kashmir. I will have to make enquiries.

Shri Tyagi: Why was he permitted to stay here while he was carrying on scurrilous propaganda against India in foreign countries? Were the External Affairs Ministry sleeping over it?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The External Affairs Ministry was not sleeping over it. He was sending despatches critical of the Government's policy. That we allow to lot of people to do.

Shri Tyagi: That is objectionable, Sir, that they allow a lot of people to carry on this type of propaganda. I am afraid this is objectionable.

डा० गोविन्द दास : धर्मा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में तीन बार आए और तीनों बार ही वह कुछ न कुछ लिखते रहे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को यह बात कब मालूम हुई कि उनका जो कुछ लिखना है वह उचित नहीं है और यह मालूम होने के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने कब उनके ऊपर यह कदम उठाया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब मालूम हुआ ?

श्री साबत अली खां : जैसा कि मैं ने बतलाया, सन १९५९ में उनको अनडिजीयरेबिल फारिनर डिकलेअर कर दिया गया।

[जैसा कि मैं ने बतलाया सन् १९५९ में उनको अनडिजीयरेबिल फारिनर डिकलेअर कर दिया गया।]

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the author has written in his book that 400 millions of Indians are fit to be put in the gas chamber and killed rather than being developed? Has the Ministry protested to the Government of the country of which he is a citizen....

Mr. Speaker: These are details that have been banned. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He continues to write like this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The object is frustrated by giving the details of the book. The book has been banned. Shall we go on saying what abuses that contains chapter by chapter so that without the book every newspaper will publish reprints of this book?

डा० गोविन्द दास : वहां पर तो वह किताब बन्द कर दी गयी लेकिन बाहर तो इस किताब का अभी भी प्रचार होगा, और बाहर इस तरह का प्रचार न हो इसके लिए यही उपाय था कि इसे शुरू में ही बन्द कर दिया जाता । मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसका बाहर प्रचार न हो इसके लिए सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The question is this. It is no doubt banned here and removed from the list of books. But, what steps have been taken to see that this kind of improper propaganda against our country is not carried on by the circulation of this book in foreign countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The book is published in a foreign country by foreign publishers. Three thouhand copies have been printed out of which hardly 1,000 copies have been sold. It is very difficult to stop a private publisher from publishing this book.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know whether the Government have taken possession of the copies that have been published?

Acharya Kripalani: May I say, nations abuse each other; this is nothing new. Why should we take notice of such abuse when we swallow the praise?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member advises us to swallow this. I swallow this question. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. The impatience of the hon. Members is quite justified. We have no doubt removed this from the list of books and from the exhibition. We are on friendly terms with every country in the world. Is it not better to take up this question with the country which published this and those to which he goes on journeys and see whether further copies of this book are not published or circulated? That is the least the House expects of the hon. Minister. If he makes a protest and in spite of that they do not care, it is a different matter.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The German Ambassador has expressed regrets and tendered apology. We have taken up this matter with the German Government. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this is a very important matter. This book lampoons our spiritual values symbolised through Shri Aurobindo lampoons the morals of our girls and lampoons our industrial efforts. Foreign Press are quoting from this Book. Are we going to allow this? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. The hon. Member has only given certain details of the publication of this book in the foreign Press. It can be said that it has got circulation in the foreign Press also. (*Interruption*). There is no good putting questions whether extracts have been published etc. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that the German Ambassador has taken up this matter seriously. Certainly, the progress will be watched and it will be seen whether such books are published or re-published hereafter.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, it is very difficult to prevent such publications. Are we able to prevent such publications in this country against other countries? I think it will be too much to ask other countries to see that they are not published. We can protest; we can do that.

Shri Tyagi: But the correspondents could be prevented from coming here from time to time.

Shri Morarji Desai: That has been declared already.

Shri Tyagi: After he visited the country 3 times.

Shri Morarji Desai: We must also think of democratic traditions. As Acharya Kripalani said we must not smile when there is all praise and refuse to take criticism. It is not a catholic way.

Proto-type Production-cum-Training Centres at Okhla and Rajkot

*1445. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether prototype production-cum-training centres at Okhla and Rajkot have been fully established as proposed and are likely to start production soon;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what types of machines, implements and component parts for use by small scale industrial units are proposed to be produced in each; and

(d) the method of selection of engineers and trainees for admission and for sending abroad at Okhla and Rajkot?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Prototype Production-cum-training Centre at Rajkot has been functioning since July 1960 in hired premises pending construction of a building of its own. The buildings for the Okhla Centre have just been completed and the Centre started

functioning with effect from 2nd March, 1961.

(c) It is proposed to take up the development of tool and cutter grinder, Bench Lathe and milling machine (hand operated) at the Okhla Centre, while the Rajkot Centre will develop foundry, forging and wood working machines.

(d) (i) *Selection of trainees*

The training programme is advertised in the leading newspapers. Workmen from Small Engineering units having about 3 years experience in the trade in which training is sought are required to get their applications sponsored by their employers to the Small Industries Service Institutes of their State, who, in turn, after scrutiny forward the same to the Prototype Production and Training Centres along with their recommendations for final selection.

(ii) *Selection of Engineers*

The posts of engineers are advertised in important daily newspapers on all-India basis and selection is made by a Selection Committee consisting of Chairman and members of the Board and Directors assisted by technical experts, in the case of posts carrying scale of pay of Rs. 350—850 and above. So far as lower technical posts are concerned, selections are made by a Selection Committee consisting of General Manager, Director (P.T.C.) and other senior officers of Corporation.

(iii) *Selection for training abroad*

Selection of persons for being trained abroad is made from amongst those who are already in the employment of the Centre. This selection is made after taking into account their technical qualifications and experience in the trade and capacity to absorb further training.

Shri Kalika Singh: From the statement it appears that the two units at Okhla and Rajkot are coming up. It is proposed to take up the development of lathes at the Okhla centre and foundry, forging and wood-working machines at the Rajkot centre. May I know whether the types of machines, implements and component parts to be produced by this unit are already being produced in India or they are quite new?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are training centres; these are not regular mass production centres of prototypes. 250 boys are to be trained in Okhla and 150 in Rajkot every half-year.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether there will be any follow-up programme for the trainees in the sense that after they are trained they will be spread out uniformly throughout India and they will be given loans to establish these industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no question of a complete follow-up. The idea is basically to train our young technicians in the art of machine tools and then naturally they will be deployed in factories they come from or they will start their own production.

श्री अ० ला० त्रिवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राजकोट और ओखला के इन दोनों कारखानों में अलग अलग कितनी लागत लगी है और क्या इन में काम सिखाने के लिए कोई बाहर के विशेषज्ञ आये हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: राजकोट के कारखाने की लागत ७५ लाख रुपये की है और ओखला के कारखाने की लागत १ करोड़ और ३० लाख रुपये की है । ओखला में १५० लड़के ट्रेन किये जायेंगे जब कि राजकोट में १२५ लड़के ट्रेन किये जायेंगे । ओखला में २२ जर्मन विशेषज्ञ आये हैं और राजकोट में ५ अमरीकन आये हैं ।

Shri Achar: May I know whether there is any proposal to have more such training centres in other parts of India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; one is being established currently at

Howrah for the West Bengal region and another in Guindy in Madras for the southern region. As the House knows during the Third Plan every State will have a prototype training centre in the small-scale industry.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन कौन टेक्निकल सबजेक्टस इसमें सिखाये जायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह सब उसमें लिखा हुआ है ।

Shri Kalika Singh: When the trainees come out of these centres, they are generally absorbed by the railways and other big mills but the purpose is to put them in small-scale industries and give them loans and aid and this never happens. Therefore, will care be taken to see that they are not absorbed by the railways and other big units but that they become self-employed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member interprets the objective that way it is a different matter. Our objective is really to increase skilled and trained men in this country for all sectors of our economy, for self-employed, for small-scale and for medium-scale sectors. We are short of trained personnel and therefore, we have to train them. They will be devoting themselves principally to small and medium enterprises.

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा

*१४४६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ब्रजराज सिंह :
श्री अ० म० तारिक :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री पहाड़िया :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने ३ और ४ अप्रैल, १९६१ को केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा की श्रेणी २ की २६ रिक्तियां भरने के लिये एक लिखित परीक्षा ली थी;

(ख) क्या उम्मीदवारों को आयोग ने यह सूचना दी थी कि उन्हें समान अंकों के तीन प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने होंगे और सफल उम्मीदवारों को मौखिक परीक्षा के लिये बुलाया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या आयोग ने परिणाम के लिये अंग्रेजी के केवल दो पत्रों के अंक जोड़ने और भारतीय भाषा के तीसरे पत्र को वैकल्पिक पत्र मानने का निर्णय किया है;

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या इससे अंग्रेजी के पत्रकारों और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रकारों के बीच भेदभाव पैदा नहीं होगा; और

(च) क्या आयोग के लिये अपने पहले निर्णय पर स्थिर रहना सम्भव नहीं है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां ।

(घ), (ङ) और (च). इस सम्बन्ध में लोक सेवा आयोग ने जो विज्ञप्ति प्रकाशित की थी उसमें किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधि एक आवश्यक योग्यता निश्चित हुई थी उसमें किसी और हिन्दी या किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा के ज्ञान को ऐच्छिक योग्यता मात्र माना गया था । इस दृष्टि से यह निर्णय किया गया कि भाषाई पर्चे उम्मीदवारों के भाषा विशेष के ज्ञान की जांच करने वाले पर्चे समझे जायेंगे ।

लिखित परीक्षा का उद्देश्य उम्मीदवारों को मौखिक परीक्षा के लिये छांटना है पद के लिए चुनना नहीं है ।

I shall read it in English also.

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The notification issued by the Union Public Service Commission in this connection prescribed 'Degree of a recognised University' as an essential qualification and knowledge of Hindi or a regional language only a desirable qualification. On representations, it was decided that the language papers would be deemed to be papers for assessing candidates' knowledge of that language.

The written test is merely for screening candidates for purposes of interview and not for selection.

Mr. Speaker: I think a similar question was answered sometime back.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir; a similar question was there.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उम्मीदवारों को जब यह सूचना दी जा चुकी थी कि भाषा के प्रश्नपत्रों के जो अंक आयेंगे वे उनके परीक्षा-फल में जोड़ लिये जायेंगे तो फिर बीच में ऐसा निर्णय करने का क्या कारण था और इससे क्या उम्मीदवारों को क्षति नहीं पहुंचेगी ?

डा० केसकर : उम्मीदवारों को क्षति नहीं पहुंचेगी। उम्मीदवारों की एक प्रार्थना पर इस बात को सोचा गया और पूर्व निर्णय में यह संशोधन किया गया। जब इसके लिये ऐडवरटिजमेंट निकला था तब उसमें कम्पलसरी क्वालिफिकेशन केवल युनिवर्सिटी की डिग्री थी, किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा का ज्ञान अथवा हिन्दी के ज्ञान को कम्पलसरी नहीं रक्खा गया था वरन उसको ऐच्छिक योग्यता मात्र माना गया था और इसी बात को लेकर प्रार्थियों ने एक प्रार्थना पत्र दिया था कि उनके प्रति अन्याय होगा और इसलिये यह बाद में तरमीम किया गया। तरमीम में भी कोई विरोध नहीं है क्योंकि कमीशन ने कहा था कि तीन पर्चे होंगे लेकिन किस तरीके से उन पर्चों के मार्क जोड़े जायेंगे यह उसमें कुछ स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ था।

149(Ai)LSD—2.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जबकि कुछ ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जहां पर कि अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से शिक्षा नहीं होती है तो इस संशोधन से उन लोगों को जो कि विश्वविद्यालयों से अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से शिक्षित होकर आये हैं उनको उन उम्मीदवारों की अपेक्षा जिन्होंने कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम नहीं लिया था, ज्यादा लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा ?

डा० केसकर : माननीय सदस्य जो बात कह रहे हैं वह सही है लेकिन जब ऐडवरटिजमेंट में कम्पलसरी क्वालिफिकेशन ही इस बात की दी गई है कि युनिवर्सिटी की ग्रेजुएट की डिग्री उनके पास होनी चाहिये और हिन्दी या किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा का ज्ञान खाली डिजाएरेबुल है तो उसके लिये यू० पी० एस० सी० को दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : भाषा का जो पत्र था उसके नम्बर अंग्रेजी के पत्र में जोड़े गये या नहीं जोड़े गये ? तीन परीक्षा पत्र होने थे जिनमें दो इंग्लिश के थे और एक भाषा का ओप्शनल पेपर था। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस भाषा के पेपर के नम्बर उन दोनों पत्रों में जोड़े गये या नहीं ?

डा० केसकर : ओप्शनल पेपर के नम्बर जोड़े नहीं जायेंगे, यह सूचित किया गया था।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रार्थियों को बीच में इस तरह सूचित किया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूं.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members are pressing the same matter which has been sought to be settled from time to time. I will be affecting seriously those other people (who do not know Hindi). I understand Shri Dwivedi to ask: what would happen to those cases whose medium is only Hindi; there would have been a handicap? These are all matters to be argued out but not in Question Hour. The Public Service Commission has issued a notification. Evidently they want more English-knowing people, with some knowledge or a small

knowledge of Hindi. One cannot argue during the Question Hour that Hindi must be exclusively used or should be made compulsory. The whole of South India is there; people there do not know much of Hindi. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, it is not a question of Hindi alone; there are the other languages.

Mr. Speaker: If it is Hindi, it is a handicap to the South; if it is Telugu it is a handicap to the North; if it is Bengali it is a handicap to the West and if it is Marathi it is a handicap to the East. These are all various difficulties. They have said some pariksha of the local language is enough. Let us proceed to the next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: A candidate from Telangana is there or a person who knows Tamil is there; this examinations were through the medium of Tamil. So, he will be handicaped. I am not talking about the Hindiwala alone but I am talking about the people all over the country.

Mr. Speaker: How can he compete on an All-India basis? Hon. Members will have to think before putting their questions. The difficulty will be there if one man knows only one language. One or two hon. Members here spoke in their own tongue and some of the other hon. Members found it very difficult to follow. Whoever wants to come to the Central must for some time until English is given up know English, and ultimately know Hindi. If any one knows only his own language, he will do very well to serve his own State. What can be done? Next question.

Employment During Second Five Year Plan

***1447. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated and uneducated employment seekers at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise who had registered their names in employment exchanges; and

(b) the number of educated and uneducated persons, State-wise, who were provided with jobs since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan till the 31st of December, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix, V, annexure, No. 8].

Shri Anirudh Sinha: What was the backlog of unemployed at the beginning of the Second Plan and what will be the backlog of unemployer when the Third Plan starts? I also want to know the number that would be employed during the Third Plan period as a result of employment opportunities created through plan investments.

Shri Abid Ali: It is difficult to follow the question that have been asked. I think that information has been given in the Plan.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: I want to know the number of unemployed people at the beginning of the Second Plan and the number of unemployed people at the beginning of the Third Plan. I also want to know the number of persons expected to be absorbed during the Third Plan as a result of employment opportunities created through planned investment.

Shri Abid Ali: In 1956-57 the total number of registrations was 16·37 lakhs and odd and in 1960-61, the number was 21·78 lakhs and odd. With regard to the persons put in placement, the number in 1956-57 was 1,84,000, and in 1960-61, 2,38,000. The remaining number on the live register in 1956-57 was 7,47,000 and in 1960-61, 16,06,000.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: The other part of my question has not been answered. What number is expected to be employed in the third Five Year Plan as a result of the employment opportunities to be created due to Plan investment?

Mr. Speaker: What is the target fixed?

Shri Abid Ali: It is all mentioned in the Plan, which will come before the House. It will be very difficult for me to estimate the figure now.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the rate of increase in the employment potential is smaller than the rate of increase in the unemployment number?

Shri Abid Ali: There is increase in the number of employment seekers, and employment opportunities are being added from day to day.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We find that in most States the number of placements is more than the number on the live register, and in some cases it is about three or four times. In view of this, may I know why there is so much of discrepancy in the case of West Bengal where the number of placements is much less than the number on the live register?

Mr. Speaker: It is all an assumption.

Shri Abid Ali: The unemployed persons are welcomed to go to the employment exchanges and register their requirements. If some people do not go in West Bengal.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is not the point. The statement says that the number of placements in West Bengal is much less than the number on the live register as in the beginning of the Plan; that is to say, the number of placements in four years is much less than the number already on the live register on 31st March, 1956. What is the reason for this phenomenon in West Bengal, while in other cases the placements are even three times more than the number on the live register?

Mr. Speaker: Is it for want of occupation or is it because of any indifference on the part of officers? That is what he wants to know.

Shri Abid Ali: In West Bengal, the number of educated persons who registered in the employment exchanges was 1,14,000, and the number of placements effected during the second Five Year Plan was 76,000. I think the proportion is quite reasonable.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it a fact that the number of women job seekers is on the increase and, if so, what was the number of women job seekers in the second Five Year Plan and how many of them were provided with jobs?

Shri Abid Ali: That is a separate thing. That figure is not available.

Shri Nath Pai: May I put one question? I shall put it rather this way. is the Minister aware of certain estimates appearing, to the effect that the total number of unemployed at the end of the third Plan will be higher than at the beginning of the third Plan?

Shri Abid Ali: It is very difficult for me to reply to this question at this stage.

National Industrial Development Corporation

*1451. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans granted so far by the National Industrial Development Corporation to firms and industrial concerns; and

(b) what percentage of it is sanctioned to firms or industrial concerns owned by the Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Partnership or proprietory concerns are not eligible for loan assistance from the Corporation. Loan assistance is confined only to joint stock concerns registered only to joint stock concerns registered under the Companies Act whether as Private or Public Limited concerns. The Corporation had up to the 15th March, 1961 sanctioned loans aggregating Rupees 19·94 crores to Jute, Cotton Textile and Machine Tool Industries.

Of the total loans sanctioned 19·25 per cent have been sanctioned to the concerns in which some of the Directors of the Corporation are to be deemed as interested or concerned for the purpose of section 299(3) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the loans are distributed to Kasthurbhai Lalbhai to the extent of Rs. 105 lakhs, and then Rs. 74 lakhs to Birla, Rs. 75 lakhs to Tata, Rs. 84·70 lakhs to Padampat Singhania and Rs. 53·30 lakhs to B.P. Singh Roy, and, if so, whether these gentlemen are also directors of this Corporation?

Mr. Speaker: How many of them are directors? That is the question.

Shri Hem Barua: If they are directors of the Corporation and if the loan is distributed like this, to such an extent, amongst themselves, does it not reflect on the working of the Corporation?

Mr. Speaker: He puts a question and assumes an answer. What can I do? He wants to know whether all or any of them are directors.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I explained the position yesterday also, apart from the answer which is contained in the statement which is attached to the present answer. It has been explained that 19 per cent of the loans granted to the NIDC is to the concerns in which those people are definitely connected. 81 per cent of the loans have gone to the other people.

Mr. Speaker: 19; not 90 I believe.

Shri Manubhai Shah: 19 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Only 19 per cent. Next question.

Lemon Grass Oil

*1452. **Shri Maniyangadan**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of lemon grass oil produced in India annually;

(b) what portion of it is exported and what portion used for industrial purposes; and

(c) what are the products made in India out of lemon grass oil?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) *Estimated production of Lemon Grass Oil during* 1958—60:—

(*Qty. in '000' of lbs.*)

1958—2879

1959—2350

1960—2880

(b) *Export of lemon grass oil during* 1958—60:—

(*Qty. in '000' of lbs.*)

1958—2777

1959—2046

1960—2639

Most of the production is exported.

(c) Lemon grass oil is used in the manufacture of Ionone 100 per cent.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether this ionone is imported into India and, if so, what is the quantity, and whether any steps are taken to manufacture it in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. Two factories have been licensed to manufacture vita-ionone and vitamin A in India.

फिल्म संस्था

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*१४५३. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री नारायणनकुट्टि मेनन:
श्री डाभानी :
श्री आसर :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फिल्म संस्था की स्थापना करके उसका कार्य पूरी तरह चालू करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री आ० च० जोशी) : तीन विषयों में तीन-तीन महीने के पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम फिल्म इंस्टीट्यूट में आरम्भ हो चुके हैं। नियमित पाठ्यक्रम जुलाई, १९६१ से आरम्भ होंगे। नियमित पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में तमाम प्रारम्भिक कार्य जैसे शिक्षक वर्ग की भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण के पाठ्यक्रम का निर्धारण, इमारत में फेर-बदल इत्यादि चालू हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि महत्वपूर्ण संस्था की स्थापना में अनावश्यक देरी हुई है। अतः क्या उसके कारणों पर प्रकाश डाला जा सकेगा कि इसमें इतने वर्ष की देरी क्यों लगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): इस में अनावश्यक देरी बिल्कुल नहीं हुई है, बल्कि हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट जल्द से जल्द स्थापित हो रही है। माननीय सदस्य को यह समझना चाहिए कि फिल्म के काम को सिखाने, रेगुलर कोर्सिज की व्यवस्था करने और लैक्चर दिलाने के लिये इस देश में न प्रोफेसर हैं और न ही पढ़ाने का कोई तरीका है। इस सब को तैयार करना बहुत कठिन था। बल्कि अन्त में हम को कुछ फारेन इंस्टीटयूट से सहायता लेनी पड़ी कि किस प्रकार से कोर्सेज बनाये जायें, क्योंकि अभी तक भारतीय फिल्म इंडस्ट्री व्यावहारिक इंडस्ट्री रही है और उसमें पढ़ाई-लिखाई का अभी तक कोई इंतजाम नहीं रहा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस समाचार में कहां तक सत्यता है कि इस संस्था की स्थापना के बाद विद्यार्थी प्रशिक्षण चाहने वाले लोग, बहुत कम संख्या में आगे आये हैं ?

डा० केसकर : किसी ने गलत इंफार्मेशन माननीय सदस्य को दी है। रिफ्रेशर कोर्सेज के लिये हमने एडवरटाइज किया था। हम जितने लोगों को रखना चाहते थे, उससे दुगनी एप्लिकेशन्स आई रिफ्रेशर कोर्सेज के लिये फुल कोटा लिया है। रेगुलर कोर्सेज जुलाई में इस लिये हो रहे हैं कि जून में ग्रेडुएट वगैरह की सब परीक्षायें खत्म होती हैं और उसके बाद कैंडीडेट्स चुने जा सकते हैं।

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : जो लोग इस फिल्म संस्था में ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करेंगे, क्या बाद में उनको इस उद्योग में ही लगाया जा सकेगा, या वे भारत सरकार के डाक्युमेंटरी तैयार करने के काम में भी आ सकेंगे ?

डा० केसकर डाक्युमेंटरी बनाने के काम में तो वे आ ही सकते हैं, लेकिन इस का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि फिल्म उद्योग में जो टैक्नीशियन काम करें, वे अच्छी तरह ट्रेन्ड और एफिशिऐन्ट लोग रहें, जो अपने धंधे को अच्छी तरह जानें। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को अच्छे टेक्निशियन और आर्टिस्ट देना है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if these trainees would be given some kind of stipend also and, if so, what kind of stipend will be given to them?

Dr. Keskar: All these students would not be given stipends, but we are making arrangements to give to certain first class students some stipend.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : फिल्म उद्योग में चरित्र निर्माण पर बहुत जोर दिया जाये और गन्दे किस्म के चित्र न बन सकें, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ?

डा० केसकर : इस में प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत नहीं होती और फिल्म उद्योग को यह सिखाना तो इंस्टीटयूट का काम नहीं है। यह तो जनमत से ही इंडस्ट्री सीख सकती है।

Technical Personnel Registered with Employment Exchange Delhi

***1454. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of civil draughtsmen, electricians etc., who took their diploma from the Industrial Training Institute, Pusa,

New Delhi, in November, 1969 are still unemployed and not a single interview call has been received by them from the Employment Exchange Delhi with whom they have been registered;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the direction?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) There were 8 such persons on the Live Register on 31st March, 1961 to whom interview calls have not been sent

(b) Some have demanded higher pay than is usually offered, while others were registered only for less than a month.

(c) The Exchange will continue its efforts to find suitable employment for them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what field the Exchange is trying to find jobs for these persons? In the last part of his answer the hon. Deputy Minister said that the Exchange will continue its efforts to find suitable employment for them. I want to know in what particular field the Exchange is trying to find jobs for them.

Shri Abid Ali: They make an effort through the establishments who employ such persons.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are those establishments where these persons can be accommodated and what efforts is the Ministry making to get in touch with those establishments? Are they Government establishments or private?

Shri Abid Ali: Both.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Water Pipes for Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

***1437. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 10,000 feet length of water pipe was purchased for water supply in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal by the authorities;

(b) whether it is a fact that these pipes were found useless;

(c) whether it is a fact that these pipes were then used for drainage purpose;

(d) if so, why these pipes were not tested before accepting delivery; and

(e) the action taken against persons responsible?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). 30,000 feet of cast iron pipe line for supply of water for fire fighting purposes including 11,600 feet of 12" diameter has been laid. Inadvertantly, however, 3,400 feet of 12" diameter pipes purchased for drainage purposes got mixed up and were laid in this installation. When the pipe line was tested the error was detected and immediately rectified.

It is not a case of defective or unsuitable pipes being purchased but mistake in mixing up the pipe lines. The staff concerned have been severely warned to be more careful in future. The total loss to the company amounts to Rs. 5,135 on this account.

Land Nationalisation in Burma

***1442. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian nationals whose lands had been taken over by the Government of Burma as a result of land Nationalisation Act passed by that Government in 1948 have been paid compensation;

(b) if so, how many persons have thus been paid and the amount so far paid;

(c) the number of claims pending; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure their early settlement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). As stated in the past the Government

of Burma do not maintain nationality-wise statistics. Information has, however, been obtained informally which is given below:

Period	No. of Indian nationals paid	Amount of compensation paid
Upto June, 1958	597	K.*9,44,985
July, 1958-January, 1959	298	K.5,35,659
Febuary, 1959-July, 1959	154	K.2,38,658
August, 1959-Nov., 1959	61	K.1,15,888
For December, 1959.	7	K.15,041·42
Total .	1,117	K.18,50,231·42

*K = Kyat .

The Government has not been able to obtain more up-to-date information.

The award of compensation for the lands taken over and its payment in accordance with the due processes of law, necessarily involves time. The Burmese law on the subject does not discriminate between Indian land owners and others in this matter. All claims duly supported by valid documents, and otherwise in order, are paid as soon as the legal formalities have been completed. The Government of India had, therefore, no occasion to undertake negotiations for the early payment of these claims.

बीकानेर में खादी प्रतिष्ठान

*१४४३. श्री प० ला० बाक्पाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर के एक खादी प्रतिष्ठान के कुछ अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने ५०,००० रुपये का गबन कर लिया और वह रकम अशिक्षित और गरीब हरिजन बुनकरों के नाम शेष दिखाई गई है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Housing of Handloom Workers

*1448. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made by the Government of India for the housing of handloom workers State-wise during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount utilised by each State upto the end of February 1961; and

(c) the number of houses constructed in each State during the period under reference?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid of the Table of the House.

National Productivity Council

*1449. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council have decided to send 20 Productivity Teams abroad to study modern productivity and management technique; and

(b) if so, to which countries and for which industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is proposed to

send 17 Teams only under 1961 programme.

(b) 12 Teams will be sent under TCM aid to USA and one or two other countries in West Europe and Asia under 1961 programme in the following subjects:

(1) Paper Industry.
(2) Machine Tools Industry.
(3) Quality Control.
(4) Automobile Ancillaries industry.
(5) Welding.
(6) Cement Industry.
(7) Light Electricals Industry.
(8) Office Management.
(9) Refractories Industry.
(10) Printing Industry.
(11) Personnel Management (wage system, recruitment, training and placement).
(12) Industrial Relations including arbitration of Industrial disputes.

Negotiations are being finalised for sending 5 Teams to U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia under aid from the Governments of USSR and Czechoslovakia in the following subjects:—

(1) Coal Industry.
(2) Oil Industry.
(3) Textile Industry.
(4) Machine Building Industry.
(5) Iron and Steel Industry.

Non-ferrous Industrial Units in West Bengal

*1455. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 small scale non-ferrous industrial units in West Bengal are on the verge of closure because of acute shortage of raw materials such as copper, zinc and tin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quota of these raw materials allotted by the Central Government to the State Government falls far short of their requirements;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a representation has been made by the Small-scale non-ferrous Industries Association to the Central Government in this connection; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to ease the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government has no information. The State Government has been addressed and the information received from them would be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) to (d). No representation appears to have been received from the Small-scale non-ferrous Industries Association regarding the alleged closure of 100 small scale non-ferrous industrial units in West Bengal or about the inadequacy of metals allotted to units in West Bengal.

Copper and zinc are released to small scale units on the basis of the recommendations of the State Directors of Industries, having regard to the importance of the item of manufacture and the past consumption of the metal by the unit concerned. However, inspite of the existing tight foreign exchange situation, allocations of copper and zinc to small scale industrial units in the country as a whole are being progressively increased. The small scale industrial units in the country as a whole are at present receiving about twice as much metal as they used to consume in 1956.

Tin is not distributed by Government. It is imported by the Established Importers and is available in the market.

Import of Skimmed Milk

***1456. Shri P. C Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a recently reported demand of the President of the Indian Confectionary Manufacturers' Association for permitting import of skimmed milk in the country; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तिब्बती शरणार्थी

*१४५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती मफीदा अहमद :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री प्र० के० देव :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस में निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो :

(क) १६ अक्तूबर, १९६० से अब तक कितने तिब्बतियों ने भारत में शरण ली है;

(ख) कितने तिब्बती प्रति मास उत्तरी सीमा पर स्थित विभिन्न दर्रों से हो कर भारत आये हैं; और

(ग) उन के व उन से पहले आये हुए भारत में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास में अब तक कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय के सभा-सचिव (श्री सावत अली खां) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास जो सूचना सुलभ है उस के अनुसार १६ अक्टूबर १९६० से १४ जनवरी, १९६१ तक जो तिब्बती शरणार्थी भारत आये है उन की कुल संख्या ३९९७ है । यह सूचना उक्त तारीख तक की है ।

(ख) तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के पहुंचने की महीनेवार सूचना इस प्रकार है :

	अक्टूबर	नवंबर	दिसंबर	जनवरी (१४ तारीख तक)	जोड़
१ नेफा	६५	२८८	२५९	४६३	१०७५
२ हिमाचल प्रदेश	..	२१	..	..	२१
३ उत्तर प्रदेश	११	३९	९८	..	१४८
४ पंजाब	..	..	..	..	..
५ जम्मू-कश्मीर	५२	३६४	१०६	६४	५८६
६ सिक्किम	१४१	३१९	१४४९	२५८	२१६७
					३९९७

(ग) जो तिब्बती शरणार्थी भारत में अब तक आये हैं वे सभी अस्थायी अथवा अर्द्ध-स्थायी आधार पर रोजगार पाने के लिये विभिन्न स्थानों में भेज दिये गये हैं ; इन में निम्नलिखित शरणार्थी शामिल नहीं हैं :

१. नेफा के कामेंग प्रभाग (डिवीजन) में मालुकपुंग नामक स्थान के एक नये

मार्ग-शिविर में रहने वाले ४००० तिब्बती शरणार्थी ।

२. उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी, सानदेव और खेरी के तीन छोटे-छोटे शिविरों में रहने वाले १३७४ शरणार्थी ।

३. पश्चिमी भूटान में टाला नामक स्थान पर एक शिविर में बसे हुए ३१४ तिब्बती शरणार्थी ।

Import of Agricultural Tractors

*1458. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to import a large number of agricultural tractors from foreign countries is under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, full details of the proposal together with its financial implications?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision has been made for import of tractors to the extent of Rs. 11 lakhs from the U.S.A. under D L.F. Loan and Rs. 320—370 lakhs from rupee sources.

Licences for New Industries in Punjab

3036. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for starting new Industries in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether all these licences have been used; and

(c) if not, the number of unused licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 122 licences were issued for the establishment of new undertakings in Punjab during the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st December, 1960.

(b) and (c). Out of these licences two licences have been revoked. In all other cases, either the undertakings have already been established or are in the process of being established.

Production of Plastics

3037. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for the manufacture of plant and equipment in India for the production of plastics with foreign collaboration have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No such proposals are pending with the Government

Handloom Industries in Maharashtra

3038. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government for giving assistance to handloom industry in the State during the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 9].

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Production of Khadi in Maharashtra

3039. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of khadi produced in Maharashtra during 1960; and

(b) the target fixed for the production of khadi during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Based on the reports so far received, 3,78,083 square yards of Khadi was produced in Maharashtra duding 1960.

(b) 18 lakhs square yards.

Development of Ambar Charkha in Madhya Pradesh

3040. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount placed at the disposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government by the Central Government for the development of Ambar Charkha during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No amount was placed at the disposal of the Madhya Pradesh Government for the development of Ambar Charkha during 1960-61. However, an amount of Rs. 28,65,600 was provisionally allocated to the Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the implementation of the Ambar Charkha Programme during 1960-61 in the State.

Slum Clearance in Maharashtra

3041. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Maharashtra during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of schemes implemented so far and places where they were executed during the above period; and

(c) the amount spent on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The following amounts were allocated to the composite State of Bombay as Central assistance under the Slum Clearance Schemes:

Year	Central assistance allocated
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1959-60	.. 159·00
1960-61	.. 139·46

Central assistance represents three-fourths of the approved cost of the projects: the balance being found by the State Government and the local bodies concerned, from within their own resources.

(b) and (c). The required information, including the city-wise details of the expenditure incurred against Slum Clearance Projects exclusive of the share of the local bodies, is furnished in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 10].

Slum Clearance in West Bengal

3042. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes of slum clearance are in progress in West Bengal;

(b) the quantum of Central assistance to each of the above schemes so far; and

(c) the progress achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 11]

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme in Maharashtra

3043. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which has been made available to Maharashtra Government in 1960-61 so far for Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;

(b) the amount asked for by the State Government; and

(c) the number of houses built in Maharashtra by now under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 66 lakhs.

(a) Rs. 66 lakhs.

(c) The State Government had sanctioned the construction of 436 houses upto 10th February, 1961. Out of these, 66 houses were reported to be under construction on that date.

Unemployment

3044. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed matriculates, intermediates and graduates registered in the live register of the employment exchanges in the year 1961 as on the 31st March, 1961; and

(b) the number of each category of persons among them who were given employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Information for the year 1960 is given below. Figures as on 31st March, 1961 are not yet available.

Category	No. on the Live Register as on 31-12-1960	No. of placements effected during the year 1960
1	2	3
Matriculates	3,99,880	81,099
Intermediates	60,756	10,495
Graduates	46,584	14,214
TOTAL .	5,07,220	1,05,808

Pakistani Nationals in India

3045. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals from East and West Pakistan separately who visited India from the 1st November, 1960 to 31st March, 1961; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited East and West Pakistan separately during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 83,194 Pakistani Nationals visited India from East Pakistan and 53,341 from West Pakistan during the period from 1st November, 1960 to 28th February, 1961.

(b) 56,100 Indian Nationals visited East Pakistan and 29,395 visited West Pakistan during the corresponding period.

N.B.—The above statitics include figures in respect of Assam only upto 31st January, 1961; but do not include figures in respect of Gujarat.

Export of Fruits

3046. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have investigated the possibility of exporting bananas and plantains to foreign countries and if so, what are the prospects; and

(b) whether there is any possibility of exporting frozen fruits?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Prospects of stepping up exports of bananas and plantains to the neighbouring countries like Bahrein Islands and Kuwait appear to be encouraging.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Frog Meat

3047. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which frog meat is exported from India; and

(b) what, if any, are the steps proposed to be taken to improve the exports?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) U.S.A. and France.

(b) The following steps 'inter-alia' are being taken to promote exports of frog-meat:

(i) Export of frog-legs is covered under the Special Export Promotion Scheme which provides for the import of packing material such as Fibre board ,Cartons and Cellophane paper.

(ii) Frog-meat (Frog-legs) has been included in the Trade Agreement with France.

Indians Travelling Abroad without Passports

3048. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Indian citizens detected during the last three months by Indian authorities or other foreign authorities travelling abroad without passports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): During the last three months, no case of Indian citizens travelling abroad without passports has been detected by the Government of India or brought to its notice by any foreign authority.

Compensatory Allowance for C.P.W.D. Employees in Simla

3049. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government employees attached to Central P.W.D. working in the President's Estate, Simla are not given the Simla Compensatory allowance;

(b) if so, whether the matter is under consideration; and

(c) how long will it take to decide the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Central Government employees attached to the President's Estate Division, Simla are entitled to receive compensatory allowance with effect from the 1st November, 1960.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Policy of Nepal

3050. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Government of Nepal has made any statement on its foreign policy in general and its relation with India in particular; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b) In two Proclamations issued on the 15th of December, 1960 and the 5th January, 1961, the Government of Nepal have defined their foreign policy as follows:

> "As regards foreign affairs, we will firmly adhere to our principle of neutrality and will maintain a policy of mutual goodwill and friendship with all friendly nations and we heartily desire national and international peace, tranquility and friendship. Our foreign policy will be inspired by the principles and purposes embodied in the United Nations Charter and will be one of non-alignment and any international military power bloc."

With regard to relations with India, the Government of Nepal in a Press Note issued on the 12th January, 1961 have stated:

> "Friendly relations between Nepal and India are not only of the most ancient origin but indispensable as well. Neither side should therefore indulge in such actions as might be deemed to sow the seeds of doubt and suspicion between the two peoples".

Import of Dry Fruits from Afghanistan

3051. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what considerations are kept in view for the eligibility of import licence for the import of dry fruits from Afghanistan; and

(b) the maximum quantity for which it is given?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Permits for import of dry fruits from Afghanistan are issued on an *ad hoc* basis to approved importers under a monetary ceiling as fixed under the Indo-Afghan Trade Agreement and the letters exchanged thereunder. The main obligation of the approved importers is that they should make exports to Afghanistan to counter-balance the imports allowed to them. Permits for import to persons, other than approved importers, are issued to the extent of the value of non-traditional goods exported by them to Afghanistan. For this purpose items other than cotton textiles, tea, art silk goods, woollen goods, imitation zari goods, leather and rubber goods and motor spare parts are treated as non-traditional items of export to Afghanistan. No maximum quantity has been prescribed

Suggestions by Prof. Mahalanobis

3052. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) with reference to the several alternative suggestions, for providing 700,000 tons of extra foodgrains needed for the five million annual increase of the Indian populations, put forth by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis in his book *Science and National Planning* (Vignan Karmee, Calcutta, January, 1958) which particular suggestion has found favour with the Ministry and the reason for the same;

(b) whether the suggestions to set up a fertilizer plant each year has been accepted;

(c) whether the suggestion to build engineering plant capable of making the equipment for one such fertilizer plant a year is also accepted; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). Professor Mahalanobis had in brief recommended that in order to feed the fresh additions to the population at the rate of 5 million persons per year, it would be necessary to provide an additional quantity of 700,000 tons of foodgrains every year requiring a very large amount of foreign exchange expenditure. The foreign exchange expenditure can be reduced considerably if a new fertiliser factory of 350,000 tons capacity is started every year. this would call for decision 4 or 5 years ahead of the crop season. Similar expenditure for a heavy machine building factory, which could manufacture every year the plant and machinery in India for a new fertiliser factory of 350,000 ton capacity would be however very small. Such a decision would have to be made about 8 or 10 years in advance of the season in which the fertiliser could be used.

In order to obtain self-sufficiency in food Government have already sanctioned several fertiliser projects in the public and private sectors. Some simpler equipment required for the production of nitrogenous fertilisers is fabricated in India. The proporation of indigenously fabricated equipment is expected to increase in due course with the general industrial development and the setting up of more heavy machine building factories in the country.

Authorised and Unauthorised Power Looms in Madras

3053. { **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** / **Shri Palaniyandy:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of authorised and un-authorised power looms in Madras State up-to-date with a break up of power looms run on cotton and non-cotton yarn, district-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): District-wise figures of authorised and unauthorised powerlooms in Madras State are not available. However the number of powerlooms in Madras State is as below:

Authorised Cotton Powerlooms—1168.

Authorised non-cotton powerlooms—1589.

Unauthorised Cotton Powerlooms—292

Unauthorised non-cotton powerloomes—885.

Belgian Consulate at Calcutta

3054. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Belgian Consulate at Calcutta has demanded compensation for the damage to their furniture and equipment alleged to have been done by some demonstrators in February, 1961;

(b) if so, what is the amount demanded; and

(c) what is the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes

(b) Rs. 5,100 approximately.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Import of Liquors

3055. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantity and value of various kinds of foreign liquors imported in India from 1957 to 1960;

(b) the method of allotment of these liquors to various States and the State-wise allotment during these years separately;

(c) how much of this quantity is consumed by our nationals; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchanged required annually to import these wines?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No 12].

(b) Import licences are isued to Established Importers to the extent admissible under the policy and supplies are drawn by dealers/vendors in the various States on the basis of Excise Licences granted to them by the State Governments The Central Government does not make any allotment of the imported foreign liquors among various States.

(c) This information is not available.

Prints of Photographs by Integrated Photo Unit

3056. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prints of photographs taken by Integrated Photo Unit become waste after some time;

(b) if so, the average number of photographs which become waste every month; and

(c) how they are disposed of?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No Sir. The unit prepares prints according to the requirements of various departments and does not store any prints.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Land for Retired Army Personnel

3057. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retired army personnel who were allotted agricultural land or square land in the District of Montgomery (W. Pakistan) before partition have been allotted land in East Punjab after their migration to India on account of partition;

(b) if so, what are the figures District-wise for Punjab; and

(c) how many of them have been allotted evacuee land?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. Such people would be entitled to allotment of land in India provided they had actually been before partition in physical possession of the land allotted to them in West Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Separate statistics in respect of allotment made to retired army personnel were not kept and hence are not available.

पारपत्र जारी करना

३०५८. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सार्वजनिक सामाजिक संस्थाओं में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय प्रवासियों से दान लेने के लिये अन्य देशों में जाने के हेतु पारपत्र जारी किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हैं, तो कौन पारपत्र जारी करता है और इस की प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख) आम तौर से विदेशों में चंदा इकट्ठा करने के लिये जाने वाले लोगों को पासपोर्ट नहीं दिये जाते । लेकिन खास-खास मामलों में ऐसे लोगों को, जिन से यह आशा हो कि वे चन्दा इकट्ठा करेंगे, तभी पासपोर्ट दिये जा गये हैं जबकि संबद्ध देश के भारतीय मिशन प्रमुख ने यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि उसे उन की इस प्रकार यात्रा करने पर कोई आपत्ति न होगी ।

ग्रामोद्योगों की बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात

३०५९. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा तैयार की गई वस्तुओं को भारत से विदेशों में निर्यात करने के लिए प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के प्रमाण-पत्र किस श्रेणी के व्यापारियों व संस्थाओं को किस आधार पर प्राप्त हो सकते हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले ग्रामोद्योगों द्वारा

तैयार की गई वस्तुओं की बिक्री स्थानीय रूप से की जाती है । इसलिये निर्यात के लिये प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने की कठिनाइयों का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

जूतों का निर्यात

३०६०. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में हाल में राजस्थान में बने जूतों की मांग बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) भारत से १९५९ और १९६० में राजस्थान में बने कितने जोड़ी जूतों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) विदेशों में प्रत्येक जूते की जोड़ी कितने मूल्य पर बिकती है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) किसी राज्य विशेष में बनाये गये जूतों के निर्यात सम्बन्धी आंकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते । फिर भी देश से निर्यात किये गये जूतों के मूल्य में सम्पूर्ण रूप से वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ग) यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । प्रत्येक प्रदेश में जूते बिकने का मूल्य अलग-अलग होता है, जो लागत, भाड़ा, आयात शुल्क तथा व्यापारियों के मुनाफे इत्यादि पर निर्भर रहता है ।

Visit of Prince Souvanna Phouma

3061. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prince Souvanna Phouma visited India recently; and

(b) if so, what was the purpose of his visit?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Prince Souvanna Phouma visited New Delhi from 18th to 22nd March, 1961

(b) The Prince discussed the political situation in Laos with the Prime Minister and officials of the Government of India. The discussions were of a confidential nature.

Third Five Year Plan

3062. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at its recent meeting suggested some changes or modifications in the pattern of production and allocation of resources in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the proposed modifications; and

(c) what is Government's view thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A copy of the resolution of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 13]. The suggestions made are of a very general nature and have been taken into account in drawing up the Third Plan.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3063. Shri P. C Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India proposes to extend technical assistance to the independent administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for development activities there;

(b) whether a scheme has been drawn up for the purpose;

(c) if so, what are its broad outlines; and

(d) how much assistance is proposed to be rendered in the ensuing year?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). Government have already made available to the Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli whatever expert advice and other technical assistance that that administration have so far sought. Government's policy is to continue to assist it in the future, too. Development plans have been drawn up by the Administration broadly on the lines of the plants for similar areas in India. For the present the areas have adequate financial resources. If any financial assistance is needed in the future Government will consider it.

Government of India Press, New Delhi

3064. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees are being given extensions in service in the Government of India Press, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of employees given extension and the duration for which their services have been extended; and

(c) the reasons for these extensions?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) One non-Ministerial officer has been granted extension of service for a period of one year. The number of Ministerial employees in the Government of India Press, New Delhi, who have been retained in service beyond the age of 55, from time to time and still continuing is 35. Under Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules, a Ministerial Officer who entered Government service before the 1st April, 1938 and held a lien or a suspended lien on a permanent post on the 31st March, 1938 should be retained in service upto the age of 60 years if he maintained efficiency and good health. His retention beyond the age of 55 is not considered to be a case of extension in service.

(c) Due to an acute shortage of experienced Technical Officers in the Printing and Stationery Department.

Government of India Press, New Delhi

3065. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Reading Branch (Parliamentary Wing), Government of India Press, New Delhi, has to face difficulties in proof reading as their seats are in close proximity of folding and stitching machines resulting in noise; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not alloting a separate room exclusively for the proof readers and copy holders?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) While it is a fact that the seats of the staff of the Reading Branch of the Government of India Press, New Delhi (Parliament Wing) are in close proximity to a folding and a stitching machine, these machines are the least noisy in a press.

(b) It has not been possible to allot a separate room exclusively to proof readers and copy holders due to paucity of accommodation in the Government of India Press, New Delhi. The question of alloting a separate room to the Reading Branch of the Parliament Wing of the Press will be considered as soon as expansion of the Press buildings materializes.

Aromatic Oil Factory in Kerala

3066. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Aromatic Oil Factory for the processing of lemon grass oil into "Ionone", "Vitamin A" and other substances in Kerala;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to establish the factory; and

(c) what is the quantity of "Ionone" now imported into India annually?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) We are not aware.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 1960 January to December—1579 lbs. Rs. 30,117.

Moti Bagh—II Colony in New Delhi

3067. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary lawns, hedges, children's parks etc., have been provided in the new colony known as Moti Bagh—II, New Delhi;

(b) if not, by what date these facilities would be provided;

(c) whether Government would expedite the allotment of the market already constructed in Moti Bagh-II; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide street lights on the Ring Road, particularly the section from Safdarjung Hospital to Dhaula Kuan and if so, by what date the work is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) Some trees have been planted. The laying of lawns and planting of hedges will be undertaken when unfiltered water supply is available—arrangements for which are in hand and expected to be compleed by September, 1961. Children parks are to be provided by the Municipal Corporation.

(c) Arrangements are in hand for transfer of the market to the Municipal Corporation which will allot various shops.

(d) A portion of the Ring Road from the Safdarjung Hospital to Scindia Potteries has been lighted. The question of lighting the rest of the road either directly or from service roads to be constructed on the either side of the road is under consideration.

Conference of Advertising and Marketing Experts

3068. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of advertising and marketing experts was recently held at New Delhi to discuss the role of advertising and marketing in export promotion; and

(b) if so, what were their observations and recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A Conference of Advertising and Marketing experts was recently held in New Delhi by the Indian Society of Advertisers, which is a private body. Their resolutions have already appeared in the press.

Small Scale Industries in Nagpur

3069. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to industries in Nagpur by the Small Scale Industries Service Institute; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given to individual firms in Nagpur for the years 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data separately for the years 1959 and 1960 are not available. The total number of units assisted during both the years is approximately 60. The type of assistance rendered consisted of the following:—

(i) Technical assistance for improvement of quality of the products.

(ii) Supply of schemes for the implementation of new entrepreneurs as well as existing ones.

(iii) Supply of information about the suppliers of improved machinery and equipment.

(iv) Supply of technical information on improved manufacturing processes.

Tibetan Refugees from Bhutan

3070. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether four hundred more Tibetan refugees have lately arrived in Darjeeling from Bhutan; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of such refugees in that district now?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 358 Tibetan refugees reached Darjeeling between 23rd February and 17th March, 1961.

(b) Total number of Tibetan refugees in Darjeeling district was 4343 till the 3rd April, 1961.

Class IV Government Employees

3071. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various rates charged for water supply|miscellaneous charges and additional services by Government from the Class IV Government employees residing in Government quarters in various colonies in Delhi|New Delhi;

(b) whether these additional services include charges for sanitary upkeep of the colony, i.e. sweeping etc.,

(c) if so, the reason that there are no sweepers in Andrewsganj and residents have to pay themselves for sweepers; and

(d) whether different rates are charged in different colonies, and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The present rates are given below:

(i) *Class IV type quarters in General Pool.*

(a) *Water charges*

Daftry type—Rs. 3 p.m.

Peon type—Rs. 1.80 nP. p.m

(b) *Conservatory charges*

50 nP. per month (from those only who use common latrines maintained by the Central Public Works Department).

(ii) *Class IV quarters in Andrewsganj.*

(a) Water charges—Rs. 2.50 nP. (Provinsional).

(b) Conservancy charges—50 nP. per month.

(This being a new colony, the recovery has been started at provisional rates. Action is being taken to fix final rates and excess recovery, if any, will be refunded).

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) *Service charges.*

Recovery for the use of common latraines is made at a uniform rate of 50 nP. per month.

Water charges.

Government recover water charges in respect of those quarters which are not provided with separate water meters and water is consumed by the allottees through common meters, for which payment is made to local bodies by the Central Public Works Department. From class IV servants in occupation of quarters in general pool recovery is made at uniform *ad hoc* rates which are much less than those worked out on the basis of the total actual expenditure in various colonies. Andrewsganj is a new colony and recovery has been started at provisional rates. Action to fix correct rates has been taken in hand.

12 hrs.

RE: CAPTURE OF IAF PERSONNEL BY NAGA HOSTILES

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In relation to the capture of our IAF men by the Naga hostiles, it is strange that a foreign correspondent can know about them, but all our efforts to know their whereabouts have failed in this House. I want the hon. Defence Minister to make a categorical statement that this news item is wrong. Mr. Gavin Young, foreign correspondent of the *London Observer*, has gone to the hide-outs of these Naga hostiles and he has given a description of the position there, whereas we have 30,000 army men there....

Mr. Speaker: Am I to let the hon. Member have indefinite possession of the House? The hon. Member never submits himself to the ruling of the Chair. It is really improper. It is true that questions have been allowed, but does that mean that every minute the Defence Minister must come to the House and say this man has grown lean, that man has grown fat and so on? If any news appears in a newspaper, must everything that appears in a newspaper become the subject-matter of a question here? These are all being watched. The newspaper is not the monopoly of the hon. Member. It is being looked into independently by the Defence Minister. He has also to get information. I am not going to ask him every day to report to the House on the state of health of this man or that man, whether his temperature has increased or gone down.

Shri Hem Barua: May I make a personal explanation?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He may kindly resume his seat. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua: I had given a notice of a short notice question....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that short notice question....

Shri Hem Barua: It has been converted into an unstarred question. This is how we are shut out.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER COFFEE ACT, 1942

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 451 dated the 1st April, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2824/61].

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Libary. *See* No. LT-2825/61].

12.04½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri H. C. Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundred and

[Shri H. C. Dasappa]

twenty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel—The Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

12.05 hrs.

PETITION *RE.* FINANCE BILL, 1961.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त विधेयक १९६१ के बारे में एक याचिकाकार द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित एक याचिका पेश करता हूं।

12.05½ hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY —*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I would like to make a submission to hon. Members. So far as the opposition is concerned, they know the time that is allotted to them. They give me the names of persons who will be their spokesmen for the debates. But I find much difficulty so far as the Congress Party is concerned I would urge that the whips must continue to be here. If there is time for only 10 Members to be called, 20 names are given to me and every hon. Member comes to my chamber and asks, "Why did you not call me?" 500 names may be given, but how can I adjust? They must have an idea of the time allotted to the party and the amount of time that is taken by the Ministers and the time that can be distributed among other hon. Members belonging to the party.

In so distributing the time, they must also indicate to me the names to be called. One hon. Member from Assam had a legitimate grievance that on commerce and Industry, no Member from Assam has been called. I really sympathised with him. The time is too short. I would like to urge specially upon the whips of the Congress Party to be here continuously from time to time, to find out whether all the States are represented, all interests are represented and they should try to help me in trying to maintain a balanced debate. People outside the House are also watching us. I am really sorry to say I am not having that kind of support. It will be regrettable if I am not able to accommodate Shri P. C. Borooah. Not one of them from Assam has spoken. As an exceptional case, I will allow the party's time to be eaten away by giving a chance to Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): Nobody has spoken from Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: He must complain to his own party and not to me. I expect greater attendance on the part of whips from the Congress Party. There ought to be no complaint from any Member from any party. They must first of all go to their whips and their whips should assist me. If I do not get this assistance, I will deal with the members individually myself.

Shri Rane (Buldana): On the discussion of demands, the convener of the standing committee of the Congress Party gives the names. That is the arrangement of the party.

Mr. Speaker: I do not recognise any person other than the whip. The list is there, but 10 Members only can be called and it is not stated in the list who is to be called first, second, third, etc. It is not dispersed over the various States and over the various interests. There is not a single person in the list who represents the industry. Persons speaking on com-

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President

merce and industry must represent industry; they must represent workmen; they must represent undeveloped States and in between women also should be represented. Therefore there are various ways in which it ought to be distributed.

I do not sit from morning till evening here. I hand over to the Deputy-Speaker and to the Chairman also. Thus, amongst ourselves, there is distribution of work. We cannot maintain this continuity unless we are helped. Therefore, I would urge upon the whips to be present. It is not in a spirit of complaint that I am saying this. Otherwise, a kind of chaos will prevail, for which I will not be responsible.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): There are 15 States and if every State is to be given representation, it will mean 15 members. Besides there will be women Members and Members representing other interests like labour, etc. We are very thankful to you that you want representation should be given to all. In that case time should be extended.

Mr. Speaker: I am in charge of adjourning the business from one day to another. So far as time is concerned, if Government are agreeable, I am prepared to extend the session by ten days more. Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि १९५६-५७ में ३,३३,७०५ टन उत्पादन हुआ है और सन् १९५९-६० में वह घट कर २,८५,२८४ टन रह गया, यानी ४८,५०० टन कम हुआ। डिविडेंड, ब्याज और डिवेलेपमेंट रिबेट आदि देन के बाद १,३४,८७,३१४ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और यह दुर्भाग्यवश मेंनटेनेंस के कारण एक प्लांट के अन्दर ही हुआ। किन्तु फिर भी यह कहना पड़ेगा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर हमारा काफी प्रगति कर रहा है, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से और अन्य दूसरी दृष्टियों से भी। मैं नेपा का ही जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं। दो साल पहले यह कारखाना सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आया। उससे पहले इस कारखाने ने कितना ही नुकसान उठाया था और करोड़ों का अपने ऊपर कर्जा कर लिया था। लेकिन इन दो सालों का नतीजा अच्छा आया है। पिछले बरस ३७ लाख रुपये का नेपा ने प्राफिट किया है और मैं समझता हूं कि जो बैलेंस शीट निकलने वाला है आगे का उसमें यह कारखाना अपने शेयरहोल्डर्ज को डिविडेंड भी दे सकेगा। मैं इसमें हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यह और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक जबरदस्त कठिनाई है और वह यह है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर नहीं चाहता कि पब्लिक सेक्टर फले फूले और आगे बढ़े, और अनुभव में ऐसा पाया गया है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो टैकनीशियन काम करते हैं उन्हें प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले प्रलोभन दे कर अपनी तरफ खींचने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह आम तौर पर देखा गया है। गवर्नमेंट को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि किस प्रकार पब्लिक सैक्टर के टैक्नीशियन्स को ऐसा करने से रोका जा सकता है। हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र है और सब को अपनी रोटी रोजी जिस तरह से वह चाहें प्राप्त करने की स्वतंत्रता है, लेकिन जो टैकनीशियन पब्लिक सैक्टर में हैं उनको पब्लिक सैक्टर में बनाए रखने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को या तो उनकी ग्रेड या वेतन बढ़ाना चाहिए या उनको ऐसी सुविधायें देनी चाहिएं कि वे पब्लिक सैक्टर में टिके रहें।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि देश में उद्योगों का इतना विकास हो रहा है पब्लिक सैक्टर में और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जिसका मध्य भारत भी हिस्सा है, भिंड मुरैना से लेकर नीमाड़ बरगोन तक, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद से कोई कारखाना नहीं डाला गया है। यह प्रदेश कारखाने डालने के

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

लिए बहुत अच्छा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जो मध्य भारत का हिस्सा है मालवा के अन्दर जैसे नीमाड़ खरगोन, धर, देवास, उज्जैन और भिंड मुरैना का डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्र, वहां पर नए उद्योग डालने का प्रयत्न किया जाए।

मैं ने एक सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल किया था। उसके उत्तर में प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया था कि मन्युफैक्चरिंग रा मैटीरियल का भाव बढ़ जाने के कारण जो माल हमारे यहां तैयार होता है उसका मूल्य भी बढ़ जाता है। जरूरत यह है कि हमारे यहां भाव न बढ़े। उसके लिय भावों पर कंट्रोल रखने की जरुरत है, लेकिन जब तक आप रा मैटीरियल का भाव कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक तैयार माल का दाम कंट्रोल करना भी कठिन होगा। जग हम एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो मेरा मानना है कि रा मैटीरियल और तैयार वस्तुओं पर कंट्रोल करना जरूरी है और उसके साथ साथ क्वालिटी कंट्रोल करना भी हमारे लिए जरूरी है।

मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के बारे में। हमारे माननीय सोमानी जी ने उसका जिक्र किया। यह सही है कि टैक्सटाइल के अन्दर आपको आधुनिकरण करना चाहिए। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हम जहां आधुनीकरण करें—बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर तो कम से कम छोटे शहरों में जिनकी आबादी छै-सात लाख के करीब हो, वहां पर बेकारी न बढ़ने पाए, और इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि अगर छोट शहरों में कोई यूनिट हों जिनका आप आधुनीकरण करें तो इस प्रकार करें कि उस युनिट की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाकर करें, जिसमे कि वहां बेकारी न बढ़ने पाए और एम्पलायमेंट बराबर रहे। अक्सर कहा जाता है कि बिना बेकारी बढ़ाए हुए नेशनलाइजेशन या आधुनीकरण किया जाए। लेकिन उससे बेकारी तो हो जाएगी, जहां पांच हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं, आधुनीकरण करने पर वहां तीन हजार मजदूर रह जायेंगे, तो उस शहर की बेकारी जरूर बढ़ेगी। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आप इस तरह से आधुनीकरण करें कि पांच हजार, या तीन हजार या दो हजार मजदूर, जिस कारखाने में काम करते हैं वे उतने ही बने रहें। आप स्पिंडिल बढ़ाएं, लूम्स बढ़ाएं। आज तो बहुत से कारखानों में तीन तीन पालियां भी चल रही हैं। इसी तरह आप उन कारखानों में पालियां बढ़ावें। लेकिन मजदूर बेकार नहीं होने चाहियें।

इसके साथ साथ मैं टैक्सटाइल के बारे में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि टैक्सटाइल की दशा अच्छी है। मैं ने देखा कि पिछले समय जब वेज बोर्ड का निर्णय हमारे सामने आया तो ऐसा कहा गया कि अगर वेजबोर्ड की सिफारिशें मान ली गयी तो टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री मर जाएगी, लेकिन मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि ७५ फीसदी से भी अधिक कारखानों में ये सिफारिशें अमल में लायी जा रही हैं फिर भी यह इंडस्ट्री प्राफिट के साथ चल रही है और ठीक ढंग से चल रही है। मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि यदि इस इंडस्ट्री में मिसमैनेजमेंट बन्द हो जाए तो यह काफी टिक सकती है। आज तो मैं यह सकता हूं कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के प्राइवेट सैक्टर में जितना मिस-मैनेजमेंट है उतना दूसरी किसी इंडस्ट्री में नहीं मिल सकता।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक निवेदन प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बारे में करना चाहता हूं। यह बात ध्यान देने योग्य है कि हमारी एक्सपोर्ट की तादाद उतनी नहीं है कि वह कम से कम हमारे इम्पोर्ट के बराबर आ जाए लेकिन फिर भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर के ऐसे वे जरूरी उत्पादन के कारखानों के लिए रा मैटी-

रियल इम्पोर्ट किया जाता और वे कारखाने खूब मुनाफा उठाते हैं । यह हमारे लिए चिन्ता की बात है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट से कम हो । हमको ऐसी चीजों का इम्पोर्ट रोक देना चाहिए जिनके इम्पोर्ट न करने से देश को कोई नुकसान होने वाला न हो । और उसके कारण जनता को कष्ट होने की सम्भावना न हो । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक कारखाने का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । इस कारखाने में आठ करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई है । वह कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है और वह अपने लिए रा मैटीरियल इम्पोर्ट करता है । वह कारखाना एक लाख रुपये प्रतिदिन का प्राफिट करता है । उसका पिछला बैलेंसशीट मेरे सामने है । उस करारखाने में जिसकी तमाम रुकी हुई पूंजी करीब ८ करोड़ है, ३ करोड़, २१ लाख, १५ हजार का मुनाफा हुआ और इसका सारा रा मैटीरियल इम्पोर्ट होता है । हमको इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट को बराबर रखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और ऐसी चीजों के इम्पोर्ट पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा देना चाहिए जिनको यदि इम्पोर्ट न किया जाए तो देश का कोई नुक्सान होने वाला न हो ।

इसके बाद मैं प्रोडक्टिविटी के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । मैं भी प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल का एक मेम्बर हूं । और माननीय मंत्री जी उसके अध्यक्ष हैं । प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल लाखों रुपया स्टडी टीमों को विदेशो में को भेजने में खर्च करती है लेकिन उनके विदेशी में जा कर अध्ययन कर के आने के बाद उसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश की प्रोडक्टिविटी में कितनी बढ़ोतरी होती है इसका कोई लेखा जोखा नहीं रखा जाता । जहां तक मैं ने इस विषय को देखा है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि ये टीम्स प्रोडक्टिविटी काउंसिल के खर्चे से विदेशों में जा कर तफरीह करती हैं और वहां से वापस आने के बाद अपनी रोटी रोजी की चिन्ता करती हैं । देश की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ोने में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लेतीं । अगर हमारे देश की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ी है तो उसका कारण है इनवेस्टमेंट, मशीनरी का बदला जाना या मजदूरों से सहयोग प्राप्त करना । मेरा ऐसा अनुभव नहीं है कि ये टीम्स जो विदेशी को अध्ययन करने जाती हैं उनके ज्ञान या अनुभव से प्रोडक्टिविटी में कोई वृद्धि हुई हो ।

मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । मैं ने ऊपर जिक्र किया कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में टैकनीशियन नहीं टिकते । इसके अलावा उसके अन्दर कुछ मिसमैनेजमेंट भी है । यह बहुत जरूरी है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर ज्वाइंट मैनेजमेंट काउंसिल्स कायम की जायें । अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो जो श्रमिक उसके अन्दर काम करते हैं वे उसके वर्किंग में दिलचस्पी लेंगे और वे इस बात का खयाल रखेंगे कि क्या टैकनीशियन और क्या मैनेजमेंट सही दिशा में काम करें ।

मैं नेपा मिल का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । हालांकि वहां ज्वाइंट मैनेजमेंट काउंसिल नहीं है, लेकिन जब से मैं उसके बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में शरीक हुआ हूं, वहां के श्रमिकों के मन में यह आ गया है कि हमारा एक प्रतिनिधि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में बैठा हुआ है । उनका विचार होता है कि हम इस कारखाने को इस प्रकार से चलायें कि हम कामयाब हों । जब ज्वाएंट मैनेजमेंट कौंसिल के अन्दर स्वयं श्रमिक बैठते हैं और उद्योग के प्रतिनिधि बठते हैं तो श्रममिकों की भी यह भावना होती है कि उन्हें मैनेजमेंट को सुधारने और सही दिशा में उसके चलाने का मौका मिला है तो वह यह देखें कि अमुक इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर जहां हमने मैनेजमेंट कौंसिल कायम कीं, उनके अन्दर श्रमिकों ने कितना योग दिया ? प्रोडक्टिविटी कितनी बढ़ाई प्रोडक्शन उनमें कितना बढ़ाया और पब्लिक सैक्टर में डिसिप्लिन कितनी कायम हुई ? श्रीमन , . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have given him sufficient time.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : केवल एक मिनट में और बोलूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: No please. I am sorry. Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in this debate, though at this late hour, thereby not allowing Assam to go by default. I was listening with great interest to the masterly exposition of the industrial development of the country in the very informative 85 minute speech of the hon. Minister of Industries. I have also heard with attention the hon. Minister of Commerce. During this 8 hour debate almost all matters of all-India importance and some of state importance have been discussed. So, there is not much for me to say, except to confine myself to the development of industries in Assam, particularly the tea industry.

We have done very well in the matter of industrial development. The industrial production has recorded an increase of 12 per cent. as against 8 per cent. in the previous year, and about 1·8 per cent. in 1958. Viewed over a decade, it will be found that our production has increased by about 70 per cent. Even this does not reflect a clear and correct picture of overall progress made so far, because quite a number of new industries, specially in the engineering field, have come up after 1950, which have not been taken in the index. If all these are taken into consideration, the percentage will be much higher. In order to get, at a glance, a correct over-all picture of our industrial progress, I would like to suggest that the base on which the index is now computed should be revised and the weightage allowed to the traditional industries should also be re-arranged.

Coming to the principle of balanced development, let us see how far we have succeeded in the matter of developing under-developed areas like my State, Assam. Assam possesses great potentialities for advancing the economy of our country and has also, of late, assumed importance from the point of security of our country. Yet, there is not a single public sector industry so far. Of course, yesterday our hon. Minister was telling us that we should not be very much mindful about the site and size of the public sector industries. Yet, I should be permitted to call a spade a spade. So far as Assam is concerned, there is not a jute mill, not a cotton mill, not a paper mill, not a cement factory, not a fertilizer factory, although necessary raw materials are there and large quantities of natural gas for industrial utilisation are available. Consequently, no employment opportunities have been created and disaffection amongst the people is getting acute everyday. The other day, on the 4th of April, a resolution has been passed by no less a body than the Assam Assembly on the situation arising out of the deprivation of the children of the soil in various employment avenues of Central Government, industrial undertakings and commercial firms. The net result of such an explosive situation can better be imagined than described. As such there is hardly balanced development of the underdeveloped areas, what we want is that more attention should be given to such areas and employment opportunities should be distributed as evenly as possible.

Coming to the difficulties of the industries, I will straightway refer to tea, because other industries have been covered and not much was mentioned about tea. Now we are discussing the demands of the Commerce and Industry Ministry for 8 hours. What part of it has been given for the discussion of the problems of the tea industry? Here I want to point out that tea industry occupies a very important place in the economy of our country. May I say here that it is one of the biggest foreign exchange

earner, as it brings more than one-fifth of our total foreign exchange earnings? Secondly, as one of the biggest contributors to the Indian exchequer, it contribute some Rs. 120 crores to 130 crores in the shape of income-tax, agricultural income-tax and corporation taxes. Thirdly, as one of the biggest payers of duties, it pays some Rs. 25 crores in the shape of export duty, excise duty and West Bengal Entry Tax, besides other levies. Fourthly, it is the biggest employer in the country, next to the railways, providing employment to a million of our workers and part-time employment to another million; and, with their dependents, some five million of our population are being benefited by the industry. Fifthly, the industry pays more than Rs. 5 crores to the transport services of the country, including the railways. Sixthly, it has created a market for some 100,000 tons of fertilizers produced in the country. Seventhly, Indian plywood industry is almost fully dependent on the tea industry. Eighthly, coal, oil, cement, ceramics and machinery industries are vitally associated with the overall progress of the tea industry; and, last but not the least, it makes no demand on our foreign exchange, either in running the industry or in establishing new units. Thus, the Indian tea industry is playing a very great role in shaping the economic life of the country. But the saddest part of the matter is that it is not being fully realised by the Government and the industry has been allowed to drift away. That I am not wrong in making this statement will be evident from the fact that there was no mention of tea industry in the First Plan, and no specific programme of development was included in the Second Plan, except fixation of the production target at 750 million lbs. and export target at 500 million lbs. by the end of the Second Plan. To the credit of this industry, these expectations have been fulfilled as early as in 1958, although there were heavy odds and heavy fiscal duties.

In the Third Plan, the production target has been fixed at 900 million lbs., without, however, providing any assistance to achieve the target. The hon. Finance Minister, in introducing the budget for 1961-62, said:

> "Tea, which is one of our very good foreign exchange earner, has lately been losing ground in the international market. In order to encourage its export, it is proposed to reduce the Export Duty on tea by 9 nP. per Kilogram."

Then again, he said:

> "With the object of restraining consumption of tea and assisting in export I propose to increase the Excise Duty on loose tea by 5 to 8 nP. per Kilogram."

The effect of these changes will be a loss of Rs. 2 crores in export duty and a gain of Rs. 1·98 crores in excise duty, and will go to offer a microscopically small relief of one naya Paisa per kilogram on tea of Zone III(b) area, 2 nP. of Zone III(a) area, 3 nP. of Zone II area and 3·5 nP. per kilogram of Zone I area.

There are no two opinions that the export of our teas should be enhanced to the maximum possible extent. But it should not be lost sight of that quite a few other countries are also coming up very fast with exportable teas, some of which are successfully making a headway into the market where Indian tea once had the monopoly. Our teas are very costly in comparison with those of other countries and, in some cases, we are being priced out. It should be very carefully gone into why we are losing our traditional markets in U.K. and U.S.A. Not only have we been able to make any headway but also we are losing our traditional markets. I would, therefore, suggest that the excise duty on tea which is realisable from the producer should be made refundable in the case of exported tea. If we can do that, Indian tea will be able to compete very successfully with tea produced in other countries.

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With regard to restriction on consumption it is very unfortunate that up till now Government have not been able to make up their mind whether to increase home consumption or decrease it. Till the other day they were saying that there should be more of home consumption and for that purpose quite a lot of money was spent for internal propaganda. Now we are told that we have to curb internal consumption. Our internal consumption is still very low. It is a little over a quarter lb. per head per annum, as against 10 lbs. per head in the U.K. and about 13 lbs. in New Zealand. Our domestic consumption has not come to such a pass as to call for restriction. It will be dangerous for any industry to depend entirely on export market. A large and growing internal market is essential for the health of the industry.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up; he must now conclude.

Shri P. C. Borooah: So far as production is concerned, the Indian tea industry has the potentiality to reach the target of 900 million lbs. by the end of the Third Plan period; but apart from the fiscal disincentives, the industry is suffering from two handicaps. One is shortage of fertilisers and the other is want of financial assistance for the replantation of age-old tea areas and replacement of outdated tea machineries. So far as fertilisers are concerned, the hon. Minister has given a hope that from next year the tea industry will get its full requirement. So far as replacement of the age-old areas and machinery is concerned, Government should consider the question of giving financial assistance in the shape of replacement funds and tea guarantee funds.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Sir, nobody from Mysore has spoken.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister himself represents that State.

Shri Basappa: I will take only ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot extend the time. I feel that from next year two full days must be allotted to Commerce and Industry Ministry, because more and more industrial undertakings, both in the private sector and public sector are coming in. This year we have devoted eight hours. God willing, we shall devote two full days from next year.

Shri Basappa: Sir, yesterday, some remarks of mine about NIDC have been misconstrued. I would like to explain it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will do it.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. House is aware, I took charge of this *port folio* of Commerce and Industry only a few days ago. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have offered me their good wishes in the successful discharge of my new responsibilities.

Well, Sir, during the last two days that the debate has been going on, I have listened with great interest to the various points that were made by hon. Members who participated in the debate and I should say I have been personally greatly benefited by the points that they have made, the suggestions they have asked the Ministry to consider and also indicating in what directions they would like some improvements to be made in the working of this Ministry. But, Sir, by and large, I was greatly impressed by the general satisfaction expressed by the various speakers on the functioning and the accomplishments of this Ministry not only during last year but in the preceding years as well.

The record of achievements of this Ministry, if I may use the word, has been spectacular, not merely significant. The industrial climate has changed beyond recognition, if I may

use that word. My memory goes back to about nine years ago when I was Minister for Production, when I had to deal with the establishment of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore. At that time there were several misgivings in several quarters that this factory could not be built by us, that it was ill-timed and that we were unnecessarily embarking on industrial enterprises which we were not capable of establishing in a satisfactory manner.

Now, Sir, what is the position? Not only has that factory been established successfully, but as my hon. friend Mr. Manubhai Shah said yesterday, it has doubled its capacity and also there is a proposal today to establish two more machine tool factories, one in the north and another in the south. It has been a very successfull enterprise and if I were to mention another instance, it is the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory. Sir, when this proposal was mooted, in that case also there were several warnings and forebodings and we were told that we had not the requisite capacity to establish a factory of that kind. These warnings came not only from our nationals, but also from foreign experts. We took the decision and today we know what the result is. The Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory at Bhopal has been established and production has in a way begun. And what is more important is that we have planned for two more heavy electrical equipment factories in our country, one to be established in the north and another to be established in the south. I am giving these two instances only to pinpoint the significant fact that during the last ten years what a vast change has come over in the industrial landscape of our country.

My hon. colleague, Mr. Manubhai Shah, reviewed the whole position yesterday. Sir, in this connection I would like to say that for much of the achievements that have been effected in the industrial sphere and commercial sphere during the last few years the credit goes to my illustric predecessor, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, and his colleagues who also continue to be my colleagues and also the devoted efforts of the officials of this Ministry.

As regards the industrial policy of the Government, Mr. Shah said yesterday that in accordance with the Directive Principles of the Constitution and the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, we are framing our industrial programmes. I do not want to cover that ground again. I would only like to say that the phenomenal progress made in the sphere of industry during the last few years has been mainly based on the fundamental requirements of the Constitution and also based on the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Sir, it was only a few days ago that the two Five Year Planes were completed and we have without knowing it moved quietly to the third quinquennium of planned development This provides a convenient point of time to assess our achievements and our shortcomings and to consider how far we have prepared for the tasks that lie ahead of us. In addition to the picture that was presented yesterday by my hon. colleague Mr. Manubhai Shah I would like to take the House through certain features of the expansion programme that we have established, that we have been able to achieve in the sphere of industry. It has been noted by many hon. Members of the House that industrial production has increased considerably during the Second Five Year Plan period. It has also been noted that since the official index does not cover the new industries in which bigger development has taken place, the actual increase has been considerably larger than the order of figures quoted in official statistics. Actually, the pressure of demand, that is demands generated by rising consumption requirements and those generated by the growing industrial economy, can be relied upon to provide the necessary momentum for the healthy development of our industries. The real problem with which we seem to be faced is one of

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husbanding our resources in a manner so as to build up production capacities and to utilise fully the production capacities so built up with a view to meeting the demands and requirements of our people.

I have been looking at the record of our achievement in relation to the targets set out in the Second Plan and the further strides taken by industry towards further achievement during the Third Plan. In a large number of industries the Second Plan targets have ben reached, and in some cases exceeded, and necessary steps have also been taken towards bringing into being additional capacities during the early period of the Third Plan. When the output of these new projects becomes available, the position regarding availabilities of basic and essential items would be further eased and the country will have taken a big step forward towards creation of the necessary pace for the further development of the economy.

It has been gratifying for me to note that as we move into the Third Plan period, we have achieved, or are about to achieve, near self-sufficiency in many basic chemicals, as for example caustic sode, light soda ash, calcium carbide, potassium chlorate, sodium sulphate, etc., and also in many consumer goods like automobiles, paper—of course, excluding newsprint—, bicycles, sewing machines, electric fans and electric lamps. Production of some other chemicals has increased from three to five times, although it lags behind current demand.

Similarly, considerable progress has been made in the vital field of industrial machinery and machine tools. We are now in a position to meet the country's requirements almost entirely of sugar machinery. The first indigenously manufactured sugar plant has recently gone into production. We are also manufacturing solvent extraction plants and dairy plants. Progress has been made in establishing manufacture of paper making machinery, cement machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery. In the field of machine tools, as I have already indicated, there has been considerable increase in production, both by Hindustan Machine Tools as well as by firms manufacturing machine tools in the private sector, and manufacture of new types and a wider range of machine tools has been undertaken. There has also been substantial increase in the production of grinding wheels, and two major schemes for the manufacture of tungsten carbide are under implementation.

I would now like to take up an important aspect of our industrial requirement. This is what is characterised as 'maintenance requirements'. What are we going to do about them? Full production in different industrial units is dependent in varying degrees on the import of raw materials, components and capital goods. We have attempted to alleviate the situation by diverse means. It has, for instance, been attempted to produce in India what needs to be imported from abroad. Major efforts of this kind are directed, in the field of chemical industries, towards the production of rayon pulp, synthetic rubber, carbon black, basic plastics and organic intermediates required by the dyestuff and drugs industries. A large number of units that are being set up for this purpose will go into production at the end of 1962 or early in 1963 when we expect that the position of raw material supply will ease considerably.

Many of the engineering industries are today in a position to increase their production without increasing the strain on our foreign exchange resources because of the freer availability of pig iron and of some varieties of steel from our own production. Many industries have successfully attempted to increase their output significantly without a large increase in our import bill. The House would be glad to note that the automobile industry has been able to step up its output sig-

nificantly from something like 36,000 vehicles in 1959 to 52,000 vehicles in 1960 with approximately the same expenditure of foreign exchange in the two years. Over a wide field, the indigenous content of the finished product is being rapidly enlarged, so that while output may multiply, the expenditure incurred on sustaining industrial production may be held within reasonable limits.

There are, however, some items which are essential to the growth of industrial production and which are not likely to be available in sufficient quantities from within our country. Non-ferrous metals, praticularly copper, zinc, lead and aluminium, have so far been available to us mainly by way of imports. Such imports are known to have cost the country in the recent past about Rs. 40 crores a year. Although there are plans for increasing the production of copper, lead and zinc in the country, such efforts are limited by the fact hat we do not have in abundance the ores which are necessary for their production. The position is, however, different with respect to aluminium. We have ample proved reserves of bauxite of a quality that compares favourably with what is available in other parts of the world, and it is my earnest belief that though there are many competing demands on electrical energy, we will be able to spare from our new projects sufficient power, at reasonable costs, to enable us to produce aluminium in sufficient quantities to reduce our dependence on imported non-ferrous metals. The possibilities of securing a large increase in the output of aluminium and of substituting it for imported non-ferrous metals are engaging the attention of my Ministry. In this connection I would like to say that the question of establishing an aluminium unit in our country in the public sector is also engaging the attention of my Ministry.

The increases in agricultural production, as the House knows, have also been partly dependent on the country's capacity to import nitrogenous fertilizers. With regard to fertilizers I would not like to say much. But the House is aware of the statement made by my predecessor that it was the intention and the policy of the Government to give one fertilizer unit for every State. Well, Sir, this policy is being steadily implemented and, as the House is aware, we have sanctioned several fertilizer units already—three in the public sector and three in the private sector. I would not like to burden the House at the present stage with the locations. All that is known to the House. In addition to these that have been sanctioned we are considering the possibility of sanctioning three more units. The work is still in the preliminery state, and I hope it will be possible for us to finalise investigations and be in a position to sanction those three fertilizer plants as well.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): So the private sector has come into this thing!

Shri K. C. Reddy: This morning we had some questions about the performance of the fertilizer factories that are already in production. Particular reference was made to Sindri. It is true that during the last one or two years the production there has come down. It had reached its peak production in 1957 or so. But subsequently, owing to the supply of defective coal and also wearing down of the machinery, the production has gone down. The whole thing has been subjected to a technical scrutiny by an expert and his recommendations have been submitted to the Government, and Government are taking all possible steps to see that Sindri's production approximates to the targeted capacity.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): When will Sindri be again expected to reach the 1957 target?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I cannot prophesy, but I expect in a year or a year and a half. The target can very easily be reached again. It will take time. I would now like to say a few words about our foreign exchange re-

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quirements. The effort to reduce the foreign exchange content of what we produce has, however, its limits. In the case of fertilizers, for instance, we will have to import some basic raw materials which we do not have available in the country in sufficient quantities, and the more we produce the greater will be our import requirements. Further, the effort to reduce our dependence on imports itself generates import requirements of a high order. We need the capital equipment to step up production capacity. In the early stages when we build up our production capacity, the indigenous content is low, and the dependence on imported components or intermediates can be reduced only progressively.

It has been pointed out by certain hon. Members, or it is felt in some quarters that there is some conflict of interest between the requirements of capacity which has already been installed in the country and the requirements of the capacity which needs to be installed, if our Plan objectives are to be fulfilled. I do not think there is any conflict of that kind between the two sets of our requirements. We have to utilise our installed capacity to the maximum extent and we also have to bring in additional capacity to diversify and enlarge our production. We need large amounts of foreign exchange to finance our requirements. The House is aware of the efforts that we have already made in this direction.

We have reason to expect that the friendly interests which our Plans have evoked in those of our friends who are able to help will lead to helpful decisions very soon. While it has been generally recognised that long-term credits will be necessary to enable us to produce the capital equipment that we require, the need for financial accommodation to enable us to meet the requirements of the new capacity that we propose to bring into being is not as widely recognised. We shall, of course, try to meet some of these requirements by increasing our exports. I shall come to that subject a little later. Meanwhile, we have to look for other ways and means to meet the current and short-term requirements of our growing industrial apparatus.

May I take this opportunity to say something about foreign investment, though no hon. Member has made any specific reference to this particular problem? It is a very important problem, and so, I would like to say something about it. Our attitude to private foreign investment is essentially pragmatic and it has been clearly stated in this House on more occasions than one. Our policy is to encourage investment of foreign capital in India, but only on terms and conditions which are mutually advantageous. Foreign investment which provides an additional source of foreign exchange to finance the import of plant and equipment, and the knowledge of new techniques which it brings with it, can assist greatly in strengthening the economy of the country. Naturally, however, our effort is to attract foreign investment in fields in which it will materially help in the achievement of our Plan objectives. Our welcome to private foreign capital has, therefore, necessarily, to be on a selective basis. I know that in some quarters, foreign capital is still viewed with some suspicion. But I hope that the results will justify the policy that we are following.

I would like to say that in our country, our policy has been not to discriminate between investments made by nationals and those made by foreigners in industrial enterprises. The various tax concessions and incentives offered for investment in India are available alike to a foreigner and a national. Our policies are now better understood abroad, and our own *entrepreneurs* are more alive to the technical advantages of foreign collaboration. The outlook for foreign investment in India and for the success of collaborative enterprises is thus

promising. We hope that these ventures will conform to national purposes and assist in the attainment of Plan objectives.

I would now like to come to one very important matter in respect of which there is much feeling not only on the part of hon. Members of this House but also on the part of State Governments, and that is with reference to the location of the various industries that we have in view. More than one Member has given expression to his anxiety that the proposed heavy electrical plants, two of them, have to be located in his own respective State, such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and so on.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Punjab needs your assistance very much.

Shri K. C. Reddy: All the States need our assistance; not only Punjab, but the whole country needs our assistance.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Kerala needs it most.

An Hon. Member: Andhra Pradesh also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, every State, Madras, Kerala and so many other States.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): May I remind the hon. Minister of Gujarat also?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Every Member wants the heavy electrical equipment plant which is proposed to be established, to be established in his own area. I can appreciate their anxiety as also the anxiety of the State Governments concerned, to have the proposed new plants established in their respective States. But this question has to be examined with great care. Of course, the policy of the Government is, as has been declared clearly before is one of dispersal of industries to the maximum extent possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It has not been adhered to.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Government does not believe in locating industries only in a particular area or areas. But the main thing that has to be remembered in this connection is that the basic economy of the project should be kept in view and should be fulfilled, and the various criteria that go to judge whether the basic economy is satisfied and fulfilled or not will have to be gone into. Subject to that, it is the policy of Government to see to it, after considering all aspects of the question, that these industries are located in places where there are no industries at present or there are only a very few industries.

Another thing that I would like to mention in this connection is this. It is not as if we have got only one heavy electrical equipment plant or two heavy electrical equipment plants in view which have got to be located in any particular area. We have got several other projects in view, and it is my intention to take all these projects into consideration and try to come to a decision simultaneously regarding the location of these various projects in various parts of the country.

I would like to refer to the two machine-tools projects also, which are under contemplation, to be established, one in the north and one in the south. There are several other industries which have got to be established. So, when taking a decision in respect of the establishment of these various projects which we have in view, we shall certainly keep in mind the need for the dispersal of industries. I do not know what the decisions are likely to be, but certain States, for example, Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan or Punjab or some other States of that kind where it may be said that there are no heavy basic industries, certainly will have their claims kept in view. But the main think that we have to bear in mind is that these basic heavy industries by themselves will not be of maximum benefit to the people of those States in the sense that the *per capita* income of the people in those States will

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necessarily go up by the establishment of these heavy industries in those States. This has been made clear before also. No doubt, there will be certain advantages, but it is realised, I think, by one and all concerned that there is need for establishing more and more medium industries, small-scale industries and cottage industries on a wide scale; it is that only that will bring about maximum results, so far as the common people are concerned.

With regard to these matters, the policy of Government has been quite clear. Energetic steps are being taken by Government and by the various organisations that Government have set up in order to ensure that these small-scale industries and village industries progress satisfactorily. Yesterday, my colleague Shri Manubhai Shah had given figures about the phenomenal progress that had been made in respect of these small-scale industries. There are various centres, and various organisations in the States which havs been assigned this responsibility. They have made considerable surveys, they have given technical advice, and they are giving the maximum help to *entrepreneurs* to set up these small-scale units. And as he said, we would like very much the establishment of industrial estates in rural areas. Of course, industrial estates in urban areas also have been established, and the House knows the target and the programme that we have in this respect for the Third Five Year Plan. But what my predecessor said before, on the last occasion, and what was said yesterday by my colleague Shri Manubhai Shah was that we have to attach considerable importance to what are called rural industrial estates. Even if they have to be located in sheds, it is worthwhile to go in for rural industrial estates. It is an exceedingly difficult thing to establish them, but as he was telling us, if the people in the locality take interest and earnestly come forward to give their utmost cooperation, it will be possible to establish these rural industrial estates on a large scale. I was referring to Rajasthan. Because of the cooperation given by Shri Mathur and others it has been possible to establish 4 rural industrial estates in that part of the country.

13 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about other parts of the country? Why only Rajasthan should get these rural estates?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Every State can get them. In fact, 200 rural industrial estates are contemplated. I do not know the correct number now. (*Interruption*).

Shri V. P. Nayar: All the heavy industries are controlled by the Rajasthanis.

Shri K. C. Reddy: About 200 rural industrial estates are proposed to be set up in the Third Five Year Plan. That State which shows great interest and comes forward to take advantage of them will get a larger number than the others who do not come forward to take advantage of them and are complacent about the matter.

In this connection I would like to say one or two words about our cotton textile industry. I was referring to the dispersal of industries on as wide a scale as possible. This policy will be kept in view in respect of any sphere of industry.

Take, for example, the cotton textile industry. The target of production for the Third Five Year Plan is proposed to be fixed at 9300 million yards. The stepping up of the spinning capacity of this order would mean a substantial addition to the spindlage of the textile mills. The Planning Commission and my Ministry are now engaged in the working out of details for this purpose. What I want to mention on this occasion is the fact that whi le sanctioning the additional spindleage we should

ensure that the needs of the States in which there is no sizeable textile industry at present should have first priority. We shall also ensure that spinning capacity is available in the States for the supply of yarn to the decentralised sector of the textile industry within that State, that is to say, the handloom industry. If I may mention some States, States like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and U.P., will receive prior consideration. We are working out the details and I hope to make known the additions to the present textile spinning capacity as between different States as early as possible.

I would like to say a word about the prices and industrial costs. I know some aspects of the question relating to production profitability and costs worry the House. These matters are somewhat complex. I have been looking at price indices and I see that the index of industrial raw material prices registered a sharp increase in 1960. This, obviously, had its impact on the price of finished products, but our attempts to restrain prices of cloth met with partial success. It is noteworthy that the increase in the price of manufactured products has been considerably less than that in the price of industrial raw materials. We have attempted to influence price trends by means of informal controls over prices and distribution operated with the help of industry and trade. The Tariff Commission has helped us in fixing ex-factory prices for such important items as paper, cement rubber tyres and tubes, caustic soda and acetate rayon yarn. The continuing rise in industrial costs, however, must cause the House some concern. There are a variety of factors which are responsible for these cost increases. It shall be my endeavour to see that these matters are fully studied so that it may be possible for us and for managements to know what we have to do to keep our industrial costs low.

Coming to trade matters, one of the important subjects that was referred to by several hon. Members in this House related to export promotion. It was pointed out that the position which our country occupies today in foreign trade is at a very low rung. Our imports are of the order of about Rs. 1,000 crores whereas our exports are roundabout Rs. 600 crores. There has been an adverse trade balance throughout in the past.

There can be no two opinions regarding the great need on our part to step up exports to the maximum extent possible. During the last year, our exports came to about, I believe, Rs. 635 crores and the figure was only slightly more, about Rs. 14 crores, I believe, than in the previous year.

I would like to say in this connection that the target which was prescribed for exports has been slighly exceeded, though, of course, in absolute terms in the context of the needs of our country's development, exports need to be stepped up more. What I would like to point out is that the target that had been prescribed has been more or less exceeded.

With regard to export promotion, the House is aware that we have already taken several steps in order to step up exports. It has been pointed out, and rightly too, if I may say so, that we have to do everything possible in order not only to stabilise but also if possible, to step up what have come to be known as traditional export comodities. The hon. Member, Dr. Krishnaswami, referred to it very pointedly and I would like to say that I am in entire agreement with him. At the same time, we have got to diversify our export pattern, the commodity pattern. It is in this connection that we have got to explore the possibility of going in for exports of new items, for example, iron ore, manganese ore and certain other items which I need not mention. We have got also to go in for diversification of destination. Both these aspects are under the consideration of my Ministry and everything that is possible is being done in both these directions.

But the most important thing we have to bear in mind is that we have

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to ensure increased productivity in our country. That is the first basic factor which we have got to keep in mind in the context of the promotion of our exports. Several steps have been taken to increase production and it is in this connection that the Agriculture Ministry also comes into the picture.

For example, steps have to be taken to increase the production of the traditional commodities which have been exported; tea, jute, textiles and other plantation industries. It has already been mentioned in the course of this debate that Government have decided to supply the maximum amount of fertilizers. In fact, all the requirements of this plantation industry have been supplied in the past year and it will be continued to be done in the succeeding years.

The next thing we have to keep in mind is the quality of our products which are exported. So far as maintaining the quality is concerned, my Ministry has constituted an *Ad Hoc* committee presided over by the Director of the Indian Standards Institution; and that committee has already submitted some interim proposals and we are awaiting the final report from that committee.

The third thing we have got to keep in mind is the costs, the pricing. Unless we are able to sell in the competitive market at comparable prices it will be very difficult to step up our export programme. Already some steps have been taken to step up our exports. The House is aware of the Export Promotion Councils that are functioning. The Commodity Boards and some Development Councils are also taking steps to sponsor the larger export of particular commodities with which they are concerned. There are various exhibitions in which our country is participating. Last year we participated in about 12 exhibitions: Next year also there is a programme to participate in several exhibitions. There are also what are known as symoblic exhibitions where the intelligence on trade and other matters are made available to the countries where the symbolic exhibitions are held and samples are also displayed. There are also our commercial represenatives in various countries, commercial counsellors who give the necessary information to these countries about the prospects of trade with our country. The House is also aware of the various trade agreements that we have entered into with other countries in order to step up our export trade. In view of the importance of this problem, Government have appointed a committee to examine the import-export procedures and also to go into the whole question of export promotion under the chairmanship of Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

I do not think the committee has yet started functioning but I hope that the recommendations of this committee, when available to the Government, will be of great use to step up all our further export programmes.

I would now like to refer to one or two matters about the plantation industries. Yesterday, Shri Rameshwar Tantia said that finance for tea industry should be provided by Government and though the Government has been considering this matter for several years, no decision seems to have been taken. There are 8000 tea estates in India, both large and small. It has ben found that well-managed estates have no difficulty in obtaining finance or credit from normal banking sources. But there are some marginal estates particularly in depressed areas like Cachar that have difficulty in obtaining credit from normal sources. A scheme is operating for the supply of tea machinery on hire purchase system up to a limit of two crores of rupees.

Reference was also made to rubber. I would like to say that a scheme is in operation so far as rubber is concerned and the amount of subsidy that could be given has been increased to Rs. 1,000 per acre. For coffee plantations also, a scheme for loan

for intensive and extensive cultivation of coffee was initiated in 1957. It was represented that the evidence required regarding title to land etc. as security was onerous. Therefore, some relaxation has been made and loans are available under that scheme.

Reverting back to the question of exports, it has got two facets long term and short term programmes. I have already referred to the necessity of increased production for ensuring quality and for keeping down the costs in order to enable us to step up our exports. The State Trading Corporation which has already done very good work was entrusted with greater responsibility for improving our exports and it is our endeavour to see to what extent the STC could be entrusted with further export work. Of course it will necesitate the strengthening of the staff of the STC and the creation of a cadre of necessary technical personnel. This is a matter which our Government would like to examine in order to bring about a larger export.

Coming to the point about the need for the establishment of what may be called export houses, I would like private industry and trade to consider the desirability of establishing export houses of their own and if they do so and co-operate with the Government in regard to this very important aspect, I am quite sure that appreciable results will follow.

There is one other point. We have launched a massive industralisation programme. Even in the past it has been brought to our notice several times that the administrative machinery which we have got is not equal to the task that it has undertaken. But yesterday, Shri Manubhai Shah pointed out by giving facts and figures that our licensing committee and our development wing and our other organisations in the field have done very good work. But I want to mention that even at present in view of the massive and large industrialisation programme it becomes very necessary for us to gear up our industrial machinery in the proper direction. This is a matter to which Government will give constant attention.

Finally, I would like to submit that, in the programme of industralisation of our country no doubt the public sector is coming to play a larger and larger role, a dominating role. The way it has developed was forcefully brought out yesterday by Shri Manubhai Shah but this does not mean that there is no scope for the private sector. In fact, the very expansion of our public sector programme will create ample opportunities and give wide scope for the private sector to flourish in a big way. I would like the private sector to take note of this development in our country and to come forward as they have done in the past in a greater and greater degree to establish various industries in the private sector. I would like to assure them that the Government will give them maximum help within the four corners of the general policy ..... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which industry should be in the private sector?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would not like to take more the time of the House. I would like to point out that I am trying to understand the various complex problems of this important Commerce and Industry Ministry and I ventured to say a few things but the problems, as I said, were covered yesterday by my colleagues Shri Kanungo and Shri Manubhai Shah. I would like to assure the House that the various suggestions which hon. Members have made will be borne in mind and it will be the earnest endeavour of our Ministry to look into every one of them and find out to what extent the suggestions that have been made could be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: Are any cut motions pressed? None. They are deemed to have been withdrawn by leave.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth the column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,10,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 5—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,16,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,44,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

The motion was adopted.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the Demands relating to the Ministry of Defence.

DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence.'"

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,90,95,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,37,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,69,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effectvie-Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE—CHARGES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,04,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective-Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,21,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

The hon. Minister of Defence.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, it has not been my practice in the past years to initiate the debate on Demands for Grants but since there are many problems on which a considerable amount of misunderstanding exists and you, Sir, yourself has asked me to explain certain matters and in order, also, to take this occasion to put out the Defence policy, as far as I understand it, in perspective, I propose to do so. In this year's Budget, we are asking for a grant of Rs. 283 crores on the revenue side and Rs. 32 crores on the capital side; it shows an increase of Rs. 16 crores in revenue expenditure and a decrease of Rs. 5 crores in capital expenditure. The increase is largely due to the pay and allowances of officers and men and also of stores and equipment. These figures perhaps may not represent the reality as the year goes on. In order that our finances may be properly administered—and we had discussions with the Finance Minister—it is only in regard to sanctioned schemes that provision is made in this budget. I say this because in the course of the year, in the circumstances in which our country is placed at the present time, it would be necessary for Government to come and ask for supplementary grants.

Also, I would like to say that this expenditure, with the experience that has gone on since Independence, and

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with the growth of indigenous production, the capacity for adaptation, the money does go further.

That takes me to the consideration or an expression of statement in regard to our Defence policy. It is not possible to do anything more than make a general statement of principles. As the House well knows, the policy of this country in regard to the world as a whole is to work for a world without a war. At the same time, so long as the world is not disarmed, and when we have a very long process to achieve it—to which I shall make a reference later on—we have to protect ourselves and recognise that we do not live in conditions of reasonable security unless we provide for our defence. Therefore, the three-fold basis of our defence policy is, firstly, the protection of our frontiers which is somewhere near 9,000 miles in respect of land and 3,500 miles in respect of coastline; secondly, to come to the aid of the civil power not only in regard to the problems of law and order which unfortunately do arise from time to time, but in regard to the assistance when natural disaster or similar circumstances occur; and thirdly, to help this country to discharge the international obligations which it undertakes as, as has been been recently done, in sending our troops to the Congo.

The important features in regard to the services has been the greater efficiency in the armed forces of India by greater insistence on improvement in the quality of training, the advance made in the condition of troops and officers not only by the increase of emoluments and other facilities in regard to the movement but also in regard to the welfare of troops. The services have also vastly improved in logistic capacity, and while it is not possible to disclose to the House the gaps that have been bridged in this matter, I think I am justified in saying that the Indian army has today got much quicker movement than it was sometime ago. There has also been very considerable advance not only in the co-ordination between these three services but even in the steps towards integration in regard to training, provisioning and even manufacture.

The main purpose of this debate is to discuss these principles and go into criticisms of the administration, and it has been repeatedly stated by certain Members of this House that there is not adequate information given, and that in the British House of Commons a White Paper is presented. I believe the Prime Minister said something about it which merits consideration. I have here the British White Paper and the report that is presented by the Government of India. There would be no objection to bind this volume in white, but there is vastly more information in these pages, given at great length. I do not want to transgress the limits of propriety by referring in detail to the British document, but all that it contains is not more than and not other than what we have given in these pages here in our report—about the size of troops and about certain equipment. The reason why the number of personnel in the army is given in the British budget is this—I shall refer to it later—namely, it is a historic reason. In the 17th century, the kings at that time raised levies and Parliament put a check on them, and unless Parliament granted the money the troops could not be provided. Therefore, it has gone on. It is a constitutional necessity to put that in, but it is pretty well covered. If you look at the White Paper and compare it with what its contained in this document, you will find this. It used to be 16 pages when it first started. Now it is 87 pages. It deals with every branch of administration and gives a very considerable amount of detail. It may well be that the volume of information sometimes prevents a perusal of it, as it always happens in some cases. So, so far as the Government of India

is concerned, the information is placed at the disposal of the House in this report, in answer to questions, adjournment motions and also information is supplied to the Estimates Committee and other committees of Parliament. If in any way this can be improved as a result of this debate, speaking for the Government, I may say that we would only be glad to do so

There has been a pointed reference to the fact that some of this information is rather bald, that is to say, we just give a very large number of items, but you yourself, Sir, were under the impression that more information ought to be given as is the practice in the House of Commons; and you, Sir, also said that where there is no precedent, we copy them. If you look at the army, the air and the navy estimates, you will find what is given in the British estimates: there is 'ammunition'—£10 million and odd. That is all that is given. The same applies to aircraft, air-frames—40 million pounds and aero-engines, £30 million. There is no other information given in this White Paper. Indeed, it would be against the security of the country to give very much more than that.

Mr. Speaker: They have given the numbers of the Royal Navy, the army and the aircraft.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that. In England they give the number of troops. In fact, if I may say so, there has been considerable effort on the part of the various other countries to find out the strength of our army, and we have consistently refused to disclose it.

Mr. Speaker: They also given some items: for example, a blood-hound missile costs £35,000; a heavy AA shell would cost so much, etc. I am reading from the White Paper.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir. Some equipment is given. When I come to deal with it, I will give all the information about what they do not give.

Mr. Speaker: The main point is, from time to time, during the Question Hour and at other times, the House wants to know the figures. Here, in the White Paper in England, the number in each—the Royal Navy, the army and the aircraft—is given; the details are given. What they propose to raise during the next year is given; the recruitment is given. The basis in the whole world wherever they have them and in England are given.

Shri Krishna Menon: They have given some figures. But it is not so in the whole world. There are very powerful countries who are in a position to give that information. In Britain there are historic reasons for their giving it. If as a result of consideration the security of the country is not affected by disclosing these figures and resources, it could be given. But if it would result in endangering safety, then, it is not disclosed. There is a historic reason for it. The Bill of Rights says: "to raise or keep an standing army in times of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament". That is the reason for this. Anyway, if you permit me, I shall deal with the question of public interest later on.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I invite your attention to this aspect, Sir? Now that this question has been raised—it is a bone of contention—may I draw your attention to what information the House of Commons supplies to the Members there?

Mr. Speaker: He will come to that.

Shri Nath Pai: Now that your attention has been drawn to it, I wanted to raise that aspect of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he will come to it later on. Let him proceed.

Shri Krishna Menon: From here, I may proceed to a brief consideration

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of our three services. In regard to the army, there has been an increase in its strength, partly by fresh recruitment and partly by the embodiment of the territorials when our operational requirements have placed a greater strain upon it. There has been a greater intake of officers. The intake capacity of the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun has been practically doubled. A new corps has been raised in view of our difficulties in the eastern and northern frontier. The strain that is placed upon our troops has also led to the consideration of measures whereby they can be relieved and others can take their place.

I think it should be said that since 1939, the Indian army has known no rest either in Kashmir or in the Naga Hills or now on the northern borders. It has also to face other responsibilities of a character which normal armies do not. We have, however, had difficulties of shortages of officers and materials. The National Defence Academy at Khadakavasala, which is the nursery of the future officers, where young boys come and join, has never been up to the strength. My predecessors here will tell you, it was planned for a certain number and we have never been able to get that number of recruits. It is not for me to say whether the quality of recruits can be better or worse—that is a reflection on our people—but certainly it can be improved. It has never been up to the strength and a great deal of effort has been put in the last few years and it is coming up a little. The result of that is, the Dehra Dun College, the Rashtriya Indian Military College and some other schools of that kind provide a certain amount of officers and material.

The Government of India have been seeking the assistance of the States for the establishment of Sainik Schools and it is hoped four or five of them will come into existence this year. The K.G. schools generally take the children of officers and serving soldiers. But in spite of all these, officers and material available are short. There is no harm in saying, as it has been said before, in the Indian army, the officers' strength is considerably low, below the standard laid down, which standard itself is lower than the standard in the army elsewhere.

The navy has been advance in the acquisition of the aircraft carrier which has been commissioned and will join the fleet in Cochin somewhere in September. The naval dockyard at Bombay must be regarded not only as a naval achievement, but as a great national achievement. It is for the first time that the navy with the assistance of the army has by direct labour, where the building arrangements have broken down, built this naval dockyard and the first phase is being completed in a few weeks' time. The first dock in India which is of considerable size, capable of taking warships will be opened. Recently Government have acquired two dockyards, one in Bombay and one in Calcutta, which in addition to assisting in the supply of general engineering material and equipment, will also build destroyers in future and are already building small craft for the army.

The Indian Air Force also has developed. Its fighter strength has increased and its transport strength has also increased. In the last year, the capacity of the air force has been strained beyond limit by the requirements of the supply of material and men for the border not only in regard to direct military requirements, but in the opening up of communications. I think it is no exaggeration to say that in some of these far-off posts—not very far-off—anything from the supply of ordinary type of food up to the heaviest machinery has to be taken by air. While the exact tonnage that is taken need not be disclosed, the requirements of the army and that of border defence go very well into five figures, not five figures, but very nearly six figures.

The Indian Air Force has also made great advance in the way of providing equipment for itself. For the first time in this country, it will build supersonic fighter aircraft. I would take this oportunity, in all humility, of paying my tribute to my predecessor, Shri Tyagi, who initiated this project some years ago. The Hindustan Fighter 24 powered by two jet engines will take to the air in a short time, although it will take a longer time to achieve supersonic speed. The arming of this machine is a problem which is being studied. The Indian Air Force which was conditioned only to maintain aircraft has broken all records in maintenance in the sense that not a single aircraft is left in the depots beyond time. They have gone on to build transport aircraft which will take to the air in a few months' time, in probably less than a few months' time. They have also designed for the purpose of army communication light aircraft which is udergoing tests and will be probably certified in the course of this month. Also are going into production the Rolls-Royce Dart engines and the Orpheus engines that give power to the fighter aircraft as well as the Gnat aircraft which is being made in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited.

The Hindustan Fighters are made on licence from British manufacturers while the Kanpur light aircraft is a communication 'plane' which is being designed by ourselves. But perhaps the most important achievement of the Indian Air Force in combination with the scientific department of the Ministry of Defence as well as the CSIR who provide the money, is the jet engine that went into action two or three days ago. It is totally designed in this country; it is a novel design. Wha is more, it is not like some of the other things we have today, where we sometimes say it is made in India, but probably all the material comes from somewhere else. This is made with indigenous material and designed by our own people. Its performance so far has broken all records. A tribute is due to the scientific adviser, Dr. Kothari, who on account of the requirements of the country in other fields is being taken away from the Defence Ministry, at least in part for the chairmanship of the University Grants Commission. The young men of the IAF who designed it deserve great appreciation, becauce it is a very great achievement; it is not very easy to design things of that character.

Also while in the past there have been holicopters in the service of the Indian Air Force, they have been rather odd machines of one kind or another. Now helicopters will become a general part of the IAF.

The navy also has developed. The naval air arm, which is also powered by very modern machines, works in co-operation with the Air Force, but to a certain extent is independent. I have briefly referred to the three services in this way.

The other fields are the auxiliary activities in the field of direct defence services and the Territorial Army, the Lok Sahayak Sena and the National Cadet Corps. I am bound, Mr. Speaker, to confess to a sense of regret regarding the comparatively limited advance made by the Territorial Army in our country. It is not only a question of numbers; it is a question of the people that come in. The Territorial Army in every country where parliamentary democracy is functioning is intended to be an army of citizens who would relieve the regular army, when it goes into action; it takes the place of the regular army and its men and officers receive the same salary. While the Territorial Army of India has very good fighting material and has taken its place in Kashmir and other places, it does not attract if I may say so: no Member of Parliament has joined the rank of the Territorial Army.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): That is on account of over-age.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not gone into the reasons. Its size is small, but it is hoped that it will be

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expanded, because both for national reasons of citizenchip as well as economic reasons, the man-power has to be supplied in this way to a considerable extent. No one thinks that the regular army can be substituted or there can be any relief either in regard to the strain placed upon it or its requirement in regard to numbers. But we have found in the last 18 months that the Territorials have had to be employed in certain regular duties such as manning of coastal batteries whether it be in Bombay or in Cochin, in guarding of the strong points and, today, in some of the operational fields they had to be sent. And, we can pay a tribute to the employers, the labour organisations and, in some cities, the members of the public who have assisted in its recruitment. There are two classes of employers so far as we are concerned: one help the Territorials and the others are those who want the Territorials to help them. I would like to say that the first class is increasing.

Then we go to the National Cadet corps. The National Cadet Corps is not a military organisation. It has been founded by an Act of Parliament, and repeatedly it has been pointed out that it is not our intention to militarise our youth in the sense of making it a part of the armed forces of India. But they constitute, among citizens, material which is adequately disciplined, so that not only in the strength of the fighting forces but in the capacity of a country to defend itself, which can come only from a disciplined people, they will be of help. Even in a small sense, if our population get in the way of troop movement and are not able to understand the restrictions imposed on them our defence would become difficult, especially in a large country of this character. Over and above this, in peace-time even the regular army and the Territorials after often absorbed into duties which can hardly be performed by others—some of them may be ceremonial, some of them may be characterised as duties which are in the hinterland.

The National Cadet Corps has not only made considerable advance but it has transformed itself in its character and is becoming more and more a well-knit, disciplined unit. Today there are 1,20,082 cadets in the senior wing of the National Cadet Corps, 1,30,000 in the juniors and 29,043 girls making altogether 2,79,125 cadets who all come in for a period of four years. In addition to that a quarter million young men and a few thousands of young women have been enlisted in the N.C.C. Rifles. Therefore, altogether in the National Cadet Corps today there are nearly half a million cedets. With the present pace of progress, considering that 3,00,000 or more of them have come in in the last twelve months, and with the enthusiasm that is put into it by Vice Chancellors, by Principals, by State Governments and not less by the officers of the regular services and the officials of the Ministry, it is to be hoped that at least every boy of the proper age, physical fitness and security clearance will be able to join the National Cadet Corps. Its military value is not that it would be fit to be sent to the Himalayas or anything of that kind. If, however, we should be engaged in any serious trouble, if unfortunately we should be involved in serious trouble, all the Territorials will all be removed from the places where they now are. There are considerable duties which are performed by these people.

Over and above that Mr. Speaker, the fact that is not usually known is that the National Cadet Corps has provided a greater part of the officer element for the Indian Army. 15 per cent. of the seats in the Dehra Dun Military Academy are reserved for them. But that reservation is quite unnecessary because they take more than 50 per cent. of the open competition seats. More than 50 per cent. of the boys who go into Khadakvasala have been in the National Cadet Corps in one way or another. We calculated that more than 50 per cent. of officer material in the Indian Army goes

through the National Cadet Corps in one way or another. Now provision has been made for the formation of officer training units in the National Cadet Corps, and if they go through the officer training units in the National Cadet Corps then they need spend only three terms in Dehra Dun before they go back into the Army.

Going back to the officer problem, Sir, the services are deficient in this. There is no harm in disclosing it. The services are deficient in technical personnel both in the field of medicine and in the field of engineering and also in the field of higher science. Therefore, the Navy, for example, has adopted the device of commissioning enginering students before they pass their final examination. Then they are already in the Navy before they leave the college and even if they get a better job afterwards they cannot get out. If the present situation continues, it will be necessary for Parliament to consider what steps should be taken to secure for the defence services the necessary technical personnel.

When we go into the question of production, the main units of our production are the ordnance factories, the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, the Bharat Electronics, the Indian Air Force and the electrical and mechanical engineers. These are the people who produce the goods that are required for the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, as well as maintain and repair them.

In regard to the ordnance factories, during the sitting of this present Parliament there have been considerable advances. The production in 1956-57 was worth Rs. 14 crores. In 1960-61, according to the estimates based upon the figures of the Military Accounts Department, it would be Rs. 32 crores—there may be differences in this because always in the last month there may be something more or something less. But we have based this on the material utilisation. But this is not the whole story; that is to say, the country is today getting more for its money than before. In the early days, soon after we took over from the British, when everything was made in that country and only the exigencies of war accentuated the production in our factories, we had a very large quantity of labour. They were displaced after the war. Even as late as 1956-57 the Government were obliged to discharge some 6000 people. After the discharge of those 6000 people, there were in the ordnance factories 46,883. Out of this number of 46,883 a considerable proportion were not doing any work. We could not discharge them on account of social, political and other difficulties. Apart from that, they were highly skilled people whom we once let go we would not get back. The figures for idle labour, as it is called, were Rs. 63 lakhs or 11 per cent. of the total wage bill in 1956-57.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 63 lakhs or Rs. 63,000?

Shri Krishna Menon: Rs. 63 lakhs or 11 per cent. of the total wage bill. The total wage bill was for a sum of about Rs. 5 crores or so, and 11 per cent. of the wage bill was payment for idle labour. In 1959-60 this has been reduced to 3.8 per cent. I have not got the figures for 1960-61, but I believe that they have been very considerably absorbed. The cost of production has been steadily brought down, because in the Government calculation the losses incurred by Government, payment for idle labour etc. are all to be distributed on the cost of production. A sample survey conducted recently on items manufactured in 1957-58 and 1959-60 shows a decline of 16 per cent. in the costs.

Mr. Speaker: What is the total labour cost?

Shri Krishna Menon: The total labour force would be today somewhere about 42,000 to 43,000 in the ordnance factories—a little over 43,000.

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In the Hindustan Aircraft Factory there has been considerable improvement particularly in the output. There was an unfortunate superstitious belief in our country in the days gone by that it takes three Indians to do what one Englishman does. That had crept into the general Government calculation, and there was 1: 1·8 calculation. You may have heard in this House that indegenous production has suffered a 20 per cent. loss, considering that in Japan the production is 40 per cent. cheaper than us. We do not see any reason why it should be so. Our general aim is to have one man for one man hour, and that has been achieved, certainly by the Indian Air Force and in the ordnance factories. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory has moved towards that—I am speaking from memory—and I believe they have come to 1:1. And if this is not a digression, Mr. Speaker, this improvement has been largely due to improvement in labour conditions. It pays the Govtrnment to pay higher wages; it pays the Government to meet the demands that are legitimate. In the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, there has been considerable improvement in thtir conditions. About six months ago, both in the Bharat Electronics and the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, in common with other Government factories in Bangalore, we have improved their conditions in regard to dearness allowance and consolidation of salaries, costing the Government nearly Rs. 23 lakhs a year in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory alone. And it would be of some interest to the House, especially to, I am sure, Shri Banerjee, who wil recognize that in the defence factories the employer-employee relations are happy. In 1956 we lost 82,768 man-days. In 1957 we lost 9,772 man-days. In 1958 we lost 6,931 man-days. In 1959 we lost 3,501 man-days. In 1960 we lost 340 man-man-days. In 1960 we lost 340 man-days which is exclusive of the man-days we lost during the general strike, which has nothing to do with our own economic problems. I am happy to say that the labour relations are of this character, largely because of the increasing introduction of the piece-work system, use of scientific methods to diminish the fatigue of the working people, including colour schemes inside the factories and machines, and also the incentive in regard to the acceptance of ideas produced by working people themselves.

From this I would like to look at the aircraft of the Indian Air Force. Under the British system, they maintained a very sharp difference between maintenance and manufacture and it used to be almost a religious rule that no maintenance factory should manufacture anything. Since we had only maintenance factories, India could not manufacture anything. The reason was very simple, namely, their manufacturers had to come here. Now, the Indian Air Force broke this rule, and Government accepted it, with the result that not only have they gone into the production of Avro, maintaining the maintenance target somewhere about one per cent. more, over and above the limit which has been prescribed for them, and keeping all our fighting aircraft in good condition, but also salvaging a very large quantity of material which, in the year under report, comes very nearly to Rs. 1½ crores. That is to say, it has been utilisation of what usually would be regarded as disposals, taken over and re-conditioned by expert men. One of the very refreshing lessons that one learns from this is that there is precious little that our working people and technicians cannot do, if they are given a chance. Therefore, there has been considerable salvaging of this material, which has not only saved money because some of them are improcurable both for reasons of paucity of foreign exchange as well as our general narrowness of resources.

Now, in the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, which are called "common workshops", there is not yet any manufacture. But it all depends on what you call manufacture. If an old engine is recon-

ditioned to work to 95 per cent capacity, just after stripping it completely, I suppose it is very near manufacture. But, anyway, in these factories, on account of the work that is being put in there, and largely dpending upon the willingness and enthusiasm of these people, tens of thousands of vehicles, which were on the dumps, which were thrown away, have been rescued and are now in service and they will probably work for 5 or 6 years. Otherwise it will be difficult for the Indian army to move, because its locomotion is probably one of its difficult situations.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): What has been rescued?

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say anything about rescue. I can only supply information. I cannot supply understanding. What I said was that these old vehicles which have been discarded have taken from there and put into service again. That finishes my survey of more or less controversial matters.

I cannot leave this thing, however, without referring to the sending of the Indian army abroad to Congo and their presence in the Gaza strip. For the last 5 or 6 years, in pursuance of the discharge of the international obligations of this country, the armed forces of this country, that is, Army and Air Force, have been sent out more than once.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of noise in the House.

आचार्य कृपालानी : कुछ सुनने में नहीं आता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर आवाज कर रहे हैं ।

आचार्य कृपालानी : मिनिस्टर साहब नीचा मुंह करके बोलते हैं इस लिए सुनने में नहीं आता ।

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Defence Minister is sufficiently audible.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes. He is quite audible.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, he wants the Defence Minister to look up to him.

An Hon. Member: Let him not look down.

Shri Krishna Menon: The Indian Armed Forces today are on the Gaza strip guarding the peace between Israel and the United Arab Republic. They are discharging their duties. It is not merely a question of military skill, which is considerable, when an army has to perform its duties without fighting. Fighting, probably, is the easiest duty for the army. Thus, truly in the Gandhian tradition of our country, they have to keep peace rather than wage war, when they go abroad. The Indian army, in the past, had been trained and released only for the purpose of conquest or imperial acquisition. To day the situation is somewhat different. Today, the Gurkhas, the Jats, the Dogras are there in Congo, or are on the way to Congo, in a very difficult and confusing situation. Their presence there is helping to bring back the restoration of pacification. These troops have been sent out in pursuance of the United Nations resolution, not only sanctioning the use of troops but also the use of force.

Mr. Speaker, it has been raised the other day in this House whether the sending of these troops abroad is constitutional or otherwise. While it is largely a matter for the Prime Minister to explain, since he is not here, I have, of course, to say this. It is part of our constitutional duties, which we have undertaken, to go to the assistance of the United Nations. The Law Ministry has been consulted in this matter and the action taken is perfectly legal and constitutional. So, these three battalions, forming a brigade unit of the Indian army, where we have 2,887 fighting troops, making in all 4,671, with all their

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equipments and everything elese are in various parts of Africa. They are commanded by a brilliant officer, who was formerly in the Gaza strip, Brigadier Raja. While they are at the disposal of the United Nations' command, they must decide upon their deployment, they will, on the whole, be kept together, not physically but under one command. I would not like to use the term "autonomy of command". In any case, there is considerable amount of working together. Another officer of the Indian Army has been lent to the United Nations as Adviser to the Secretary-General on military matters.

14 hrs.

There is a cut motion in regard to our defence policy in relation to China. There has been a violation of our territories and the intrusion of Chinese elements into our soil and a failure to get any adjustment of this matter. Our borders, are on the one hand with Pakistan and the other with China; the rest fortunately is with the friendly country of Burma, that we need not take it into account at the moment. On he Chinese border there have been deployment of troops in this country in such a way that incursions into our territory are impossible. This has placed a great strain on the Indian army. I do not want anyone to think that it is possible for us in relation to China-nor would it be right to think,—of raising an army equal to the size of the Chinese army, or weapons equal to that of the great powers. We are in a different position from other countries in that we have no military allies, being an independent country. Since we have no military alliance, the position is that we have to look after ourselves. The advance deployment of these troops, has meant taking tried troops, troops that have had a great deal to do in recent times on to near positions required for the purpose, and the character of these defences are such that while the position in regard to numbers in extreme positions may be small, the strain on them is considerable, because these men are living at heights which normally for any Member of this House it would be impossible to carry on for more than twenty or thirty minutes without oxygen.

As I said a little while ago, we are feeding them, clothing them and what is more, only recently with the aid of a helicopter service we are supplying them medical aid. These have strained our resources very considerably. All I can tell the House is that within our understanding of what is required in the way of defending the Himalayan border, our resources and our understanding of how to deploy the forces for the purpose of that defence, Government have taken such steps as are necessary. Any idea that the Chinese can at any time walk in here need no longer be present, in the sence that if they do transgress into India and our territory, their lines of communication are longer than our lines of communication.

These are well-trained troops. New specialised forms of fighting may be required and the Government have taken this into account. While the results may take longer than one may think, the necessary arrangements are being made for that purpose.

One of our main difficulties in this area is communication. As I said, everything has to go by air. More lines of communication are being built and we hope that in a period far less than normal in these cases, these areas would be opened up not only for military communications but also for occupation. At the present moment, they are practically unpopulated areas, inaccessible and very difficult for normal life.

Mr. Kripalani, whom I heard ....

Acharya Kripalani : I have not yet spoken.

Shri Krishna Menon: Be patient, you will hear what I have to say,— said the other day:

> "I have spoken about the general deterioration in the standard of discipline. There was, however, one organisation in India which, it was recognised, had not been adversely affected by the general lowering of standards. This was our Army. But here too, in recent years, after Defence has been taken over by our temperamental foreign expert, there have been persistent reports of a distinct deterioration. The strength of our fighting forces depends not only on arms, ammunition or their equipment or the scientific apparatus, as our Prime Minister calls it, but more than anything it depends upon the morale of our soldiers. This morale, I am afraid, is on the decline, and it is not very high. And it cannot be high if some of our best officers, loved and respected by their solders, are obliged to leave the Army. High officials in the Army, men of proved valour and integrity, do not resign their posts lightly. Greater emoluments or more comfort may not induce them to leave their honourable profession of defending the country. I am sure there must be something deeper and more fundamental in this phenomenon."

It is always possible to produce the conclusion you want if you prescribe the premises. The morale of the Indian army is higher than ever before. Mr. Kripalani has no knowledge of the Indian army. He goes nowhere near it; and he won't be allowed to. The morale of the Indian army stands very high and I think it is a poor service to the troops and to the officers, who as I said a little while ago are functioning under very difficult conditions. Most of our young officers come out of the Academy and they are practically straight on posted to an operational area, Kashmir, Naga, Hills, or wherever it may be. There are many cases where they do not come back for six or seven years.

The morale of the army is very high for many reasons. There is nothing is discount the fact that the morale of the army depends upon the amenities provided for them. That is not all. But it must be taken into account. So far as the Army, the Air Force, the services as a whole, are concerned, there have been in recent times very considerable improvement in regard to their pay, their allowances, their means of locamotion, conditions of living, and so on and so forth. One of the main complaints in the army has been the provision in regard to separation from their families. This is being gradually provided. To a certain extent, we must always do it according to the means that our country can afford.

While there is provision for giving houses that is required for the troops, this has been one of the many complaints we have always had. Under Government rules, Majors and above are provided one hundred per cent married accommodation—the presumption is that an officer above the age of a Major would be a married person and therefore one hundred per cent accommodation is provided. Captains are provided up to 80 per cent and subalterns up to one-third of their number. Junior Commissioned Officers are provided 90 per cent married accommodation; other ranks are provided 14 per cent married accommodation and 86 per cent single accommodation. Now, when there is no government accommodation, then they are paid money or some other arrangement is made.

It is interesting to notice that in the first seven years afer our independence when we took this on as pioneers in the field there was much more difficulty, because there were so many regulations and procedures that took time and the speed that was required was not possible. In the first seven years we had provided quarters for 10,320 troops; in the next four years we provided accommodation for 29,015 troops; in the next year we provided accommodation for 24,220 troops. That is to say in the last five

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years 57,000 of these quarters have been built as against 10,000 in the seven years previously. And I suppose when the accommodation at Ferozepore goes through, that will be increased very considerably.

The Defence Budget is heavier to the extent of Rs. 15 crores annually on account of the increased emoluments. Similarly there has been other provision made which is of very great importance and that is up to the rank of Lieut-Colonel today an officer can expect to go, even if he is not very bright. That is to say, if he is commissioned in the Army and if he has got great capacity he is promoted in a short time. But even if he is not promoted in his earlier years by time-scale he retires as a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Reference has been made to older officers leaving the army. If older officers do not leave, younger officers do not get promoted. That is why there is a rule in the Services as to the limit you can be in a praticular office.

Also, there have been, quite rightly, sentiments expressed in the House from all sides with regard to opening the officer ranks of the Army to all classes of people, according to our Constitution and according to modern ideas. And this has been done to the extent possible where aducational and other requirements had to be met. And as a result of this in Nowgong in Madhya Pradesh we have opened a college in which are taken regular soldiers; that is to say, ordinary infantry men or others, the ordinary rank and file people, they come in as soldiers and after four or five years they come to the notice of the officers, they go to this college and they are commissioned after a year's training. One hopes that as a result of this, large numbers of men who will come from the rank and file of the army would go into officer ranks. There are no distinctions in the Indian Army today as to who may be an officer, who may not be an officer, and there is no reference to martial classes. There is no rule that a Gurkha unit cannot be commanded by a non-Gurkha or anything of that character. So, so far as morale is concerned, it is my duty as your Minister of Defence to tell you that the morale of our Armed Forces has never been higher than today.

And there is another reason for all this, apart from all these considerations of the Indian Army, not to speak of the Air Force and the Navy where they recruit people with a higher level of education. The Indian Army today has a very much higher civic sense. They have the consiousness of being a national army. They know, for instance, what they are sent for. They do not regard themselves as mercenaries seeking a job. At the same time there are certain responsibilities placed upon the ocmmunity and the country. One is in regard to their families, that they are separated from them, and the other is in the care of the ex-service men. When young men are taken at the age of eighteen or nineteen—they say nineteen even when they are not—when they come into the army at the age of nineteen, they join colours for seven years, and then it is extended by another seven years. So they retire at the age of twenty-six or thirty-four. And they being life again. And in an organisation of that kind their placement in society afterwards would have to form part, as time goes on, of the regular recruitment conditions of our services.

Now I come to this question of promotions. There has been a certain amount of misrepresentation or misunderstanding both in the newspapers and in some small sections of this House as to how these promotions are done. And there have been talks about supersession. As I said, up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel an

officer gets promoted just because he has been an officer; by efflux of years he gets promoted. After that no question of supersession arises. This word 'supersession' is a misnomer, because they are selection appointments. There is no pre-emptive right to the next office because a person has been there. Seniority is one of the considerations and would be a guiding consideration if there is nothing else. And I would like—because I am sure the overwhelming majority of the Members want to understand this problem—try to explain it as best as I can.

Promotions are done by well laid down methods. In regard to Junior Commissioned officers they do not even come to the Army Headquarters. They are done in their own regions, and neither the Ministry nor the Minister or any one else knows very much about it, unless there is an outrageous case which is brought to attention and you call for papers.

Then we come to officers upto the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, acting Lieutenant-Colonel. This is done by what is called the No. 2 Selection Board which consists of officers of a certain level. That is laid down in the rules. Their record is examined and promotions are made by that Board itself, and neither the Ministry nor anybody else comes very much into the picture. I am not saying for a moment that the Minister responsible to the House cannot interfere if there is a case of irregularity of any kind. But this is important, Mr. Speaker. In this selection for Lieutenant-Colonels, in the year 1960-61, 226 officers, that is Majors, were promoted as Lieutenant-Colonels. But 485 were "superseded"—I say superseded within quotation markes. For the rank of Colonels, 70 were promoted and 82 were "superseded". For Brigadiers, 39 were promoted and 57 were "superseded". For Major-Generals, 7 were promoted and 17 were "superseded". And for Lieutenant-Generals 4 were promoted and 5 were "superseded". This is about 1960-61.

So, supersession, as it is called, is a normal thing in the Army, very much more in the other Armies than ours. Otherwise, all that is required of one is to join it and do nothing, and then promotion will come! Now, this is the same in the civil service. We have got Secretaries to Government who today are younger than some others who are either Joint Secretaries or Additional Secretaries. And it is a good thing in public service. It is not only age, but talent, performance, and achievement that is recognised.

Then we come to the No. 1 Selection Board which deals with other officers, and that is composed of senior officers of the Army—the Army Commander, the principal Staff Officers, and in the Air Force and the Navy the corresponding numbers. What happens, Mr. Speaker, is this. I believe in the Army there have been nine of them, and the names of all the people who are entitled to promotion and, what they call, their ACRs, their record books, come before them. And these officers also have knowledge of all the men. It is not as though they sit down and take a name out of their hat. There are various examinations and marks are awarded. They are awarded separately. Each of the nine persons gives his remarks separately, and it is tabulated afterwards. If there are differences then they are reconciled in the Board. Then the recommendations come to the Government, that is to the Ministry.

Very often it has been the practice, certainly in my time it has been the practice, that if there are one, two or three vacancies, more candidates than there are vacancies are recommended. There are two lists, one within the sphere of promotion, or fit for promotion—not within the sphere of promotion—but fit for promotion; the other recommended for promotion. Those who are not fit for promotionare never even considered. That is to say, neither the Ministry nor the Minister even asks for the names of the people who are not considered

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fit for promotion. The cases of "fit for promotion" and those recommended for promotion are carefully scrutinised by the Ministry. Since we have a parliamentary system of government where the control is the civilian authority, and the army is a parallel of the civil service and it has certain defined functions, this control has to be exercised. These records and other things are examined, the Ministry puts the pros and cons in each case, and if things are forgotten sometimes it is referred back to the Army Headquarters to have a look at it—these are very rare cases—and then it comes to the Minister for sanction. And practically, once it has been through all this and been through the Ministry, either the Minister accepts the recommendations of the Ministry or of the Services.

In my experience there has been no difficulty in making this choice, because before it comes to me there has been a reconciliation of those differences. Largely, in the case of the lower officers this function falls to the Military Secretary, and since so many officers are involved there are bound to be cases where perhaps something has been overlooked. It is not possible to say that in every case a large number of lower officers are promoted. There may be some one who feels he has got a legitimate cause for complaint; but it is important for us to realise that there are methods laid down in the rules where representations can be made—I mean the representation to the Army Headquarters.

In the case of Lieutenant-Colonels, last year, 64 representations were made to the Army Headquarters They were all rejected. Two were made to the Government. One was accepted, and the other is under consideration. For the promotion to the rank of Colonel three representations were made to the Army Headquarters. All were rejected. One was addressed to Government, and it is under cosinderation. As regards promotion to the rank of acting Brigadier, one was made, and that was rejected; that is, one was made to the Army Headquarters, and it was rejected.

And so, this is a normal procedure, and as far as human ability permits, it is done in a way very much more meticulously than in many other places. And I think it is a great mistake to think that the opinion of a disgruntled person or a dismissed employee or of a disappointed person is necessarily a statement of the facts. It is said that every officer has got a Field Marshal's baton in his nap. Every officer thinks that he is fit to be a General. It is a very legitimate aspiration, but whether he is fit or not, whether his colleagues in the Administration think he is fit must be judged in this way.

I think what upsets the moral of the Army is reference to its lower morale, is the feeling that may get around, or that it is possible to get round the roads. And in my experience,—and I want to say both sides of this—I hold the view that Government have got a right to overrule Army Headquarters. The recommendations are made to me by the Chief of the Army Staff. I have the right to overrule them. But in my experience of four years, there has been only one instance, not even two, but only one instance in which this became necessary, and that one instance was an instance in which I had no other option. And, therefore, any idea that these promotions are made by some quixotic method, to call it by nothing else, is entirely wrong. And this is not peculiar to our Army.

Now, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff today, Sir Richard Hull has superseded a lot of people. Our General Thimayya who is now the Chief of General Staff was made Chief of General Staff in supersession of three others. He has superseded Mr. Kulwant Singh, Mr. Sant

Singh and a lots of other people. (*Interruption*). Whatever it is, whatever I call him, he is the same man.

So, there has been supersession as it is called. And Government does not recognise these as supersessions. There is no special entitlement to this.

The general rule that is followed, is that, other conditions being equal, seniority counts, and if seniority has to be disregarded, the man who supersedes must not just be good enough but mist have an edge over the other person and we have also to take public interest into consideration. Sometimes, it may happen that where there are five people—I do not have an instance in mind—out of the five persons who are recommended, four of them may belong to one arm in the Army, and you may want somebody else in another arm in the Army. Public interest must come before the interest of that officer. In the majority of cases, these people come up again. And it is only a propaganda that goes on in certain sections of the press. It is very difficult to know what knowledge they can have of what goes on in these ways.

Yesterday, when I had the opportunity to talk to leading persons in the press who came to see me, they were very surprised, so far as I could make out, to learn that the promotions were made or done in this meticulous fashion, and that there is a laid-down procedure with regard to this.

Now, I come to the last of these,, namely the Army Commanders. There are three Army Commanders in India, because there are three Armies in India, three Armies in the sense that they are divisional armies. There is one in the West, which is in the north of India, one in the south, which stretches from the bottom of Rajputana to Cape Comorin, and the other in the East. These three Army Commanders' posts are government appointments, because an Army Commander is not merely an expert soldier; he is more or less a regional Commander-in-Chief. And it has been the condition not only in our time but in all times that the Army Commander is appointed by Government. But I think I am not disclosing any secret in saying that in putting forward the name, which must finaly be approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, I have consulted both the outgoing Chief and the incoming Chief. And Mr. Speaker, I take full responsibility for these appointments, but at the same time, since so much dust is raised in this matter—I do not mean in a disrespectful way—since so much extraneous matter comes into this, it is as well to say that these gentlemen were good enough to give me their opinion, and I do not say that I relied on that; that is to say, I am not taking shelter under it. There is no reason for me to think that there has been a departure from the requirements of this country or from the notions of ethics or of integrity in this way. I feel that what really pulls down the Army is this kind of propaganda. But it is surprising that in spite of these observations of this character, there is very little in the way of discontent in the Army.

Acharya Kripalani referred to numerous resignations. I think, after all, if you are indulging in a fancy, if you are flying in the air, you might as well fly high. Why be small? So far as I know, there have been no resignations from the Army. There has been one case of application for premature retirement; there are not many cases. That is to say, the officer concerned, whom Acharya Kripalani has in mind, could have retired anyway at the end of next year. He is still in the service of the Government, and he has taken nine months' leave. Therefore, there is one case of premature retirement. And it is customary in the Army that if an officer who expects to be promoted or comes into that line finds that he has no future there, then he prefers to retire at that stage rather

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than later, because he wants to get a job outside, and it is far better for him to go out then and get it. And normally, Government considers this and permits premature retirement. It happens in the case of Lt.-Cols. and Brigadiers; in that sense, there is premature retirement. In this circle, to which reference has been made, there has been one case of premature retirement.

But, Mr. Speaker, if you read these observations, it would look as if there are many desertions in the Indian Army. If you read some of the articles in the newspapers, you would think that the Defence Minister should have been annihilated long ago; you may want to do that, but still he survives.

Then, we come to this problem to which you rightly drew attention, and that is the question of public interest.

Acharya Kripalani: Now, we know why he survives.

Shri Krishna Menon: I shall tell you in a moment how I have survived.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Government is surviving.

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Speaker, you were rather concerned, not for your own sake, but for the sake of the House, that the House was not getting adequate information. And from the question that you just now asked, there is some misunderstanding about it. And this was what was said.

> "On this matter, I find it difficult, because the hon. Minister very often says that it is not in the public interest to disclose this information.".

And I hope you will not consider that it is any disrespect to you if I quote the facts, which probably do not warrant these observations.

During the period 1st January 1960 to March 31st, 1961, fifteen months, the number of questions admitted is 601, out of which the number of questions on which information was refused or partly refused was 50. Out of 601, Government did not give information fully or partly on 50. Information was partly refused during supplementaries on 8 other questions. Out of the above, part information was given on 37 questions. Therefore, the number of questions on which information was totally refused is only 13. The number of questions disallowed by the Speaker on our representation, and where you, Sir, agreed with us, is 23. The number of questions answered subsequently, that is to say, where first I said that we cannot give it to you but afterwards circumstances changed and we gave it was two. Again, we have tried to make a classification in this. On grounds of security, 16 of these questions were not answered. On grounds of disclosures prejudical, including those of numbers, quantum or quality of equipment, 11 questions were not answered. On grounds of disclosure of capacity or volume of production or deficiency, 6 were not answered; on grounds of disclosure of quantum of movement of troops, 2 were not answered; on grounds of disclosure of air strength and radar defence, one was not answered; and the Chinese want to know what our radar defence is. On grounds prejudicial to transactions under negotiations, 3 were not answered, on grounds prejudicial to Government's financial interest by disclosure, 4; regarding arangements where other Governments or countries were involved, 2 were not answered; in regard to information of an operational nature, 5 were not answered, and in regard to location of key defence installations, 2 were

not answered. Four questions relating to military works of a secret nature were not answered; and with regard to the stage of development of aircraft and armament one was not answered.

In this case, this has also to be added that apart from giving information to you or the Secretariat, why something cannot be done or what are the reasons, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have been given information not given to the House on the contracts in regard to Vampire Dehaviland, the production details in the Hindustan Aircraft and BEL and other reports which are classified as secret. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, while one's effort never goes as far as it should, every effort is being made to maintain the traditions of Parliament. Now, you will bear with me. I would like you to listen to some of the questions.

There are questions of different classes. Some questions look innocent and very harmless. And, I am quite sure they are not put with a bad motive. But if the answer is given, then, some of these prohibitions which we rightly or wrongly impose, we think rightly, would be useless. It would reveal other things.

Take a simple question like this. The number of officers allotted residential family quarters in Jammu and Kashmir and the number of those who are getting allowances in lieu of quarters etc. Now, that looks very simple. Does it not? How many people have family quarters in Kashmir and how many have not? That means the total number of the Army in Kashmir. When I put it that way it becomes very clear. Therefore, it was said that the information cannot be given.

Then, progress made in the field of rocketry in India and whether Government have tried to secure technical know-how and from what country. First of all, in these arrangements from other countries the basic part of that is secret. If we are going to disclose them in this House we have to take their consent. Most of these arrangements are with the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom has an agreement with the United States. It takes a very considerable time for us to get the United States to agree to give it to us; and it is one of the basic conditions that we should not disclose anything at all.

Another innocent question, the total annual requirements of shoes and other footwear for the Defence forces. That looks very innocent. But everybody knows that in the Army every person requires two pairs of footwear. If I tell you how many shoes are required you know how much the Army is.

There is a less innocent class of questions. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a laughing matter.

There is an innocent class of questions. I am asked on the 17th of February of this year, what are the measures taken to guard against disclosure of secrets and sabotage. Fortunately, it was an Unstarred Question. Then, there was a question about the extended manner of training to Indian troops for mountain warfare at the present time; the number of technicians and non-technicians working in the I.A.F. storage unit at Madras, Sulur; the developments contemplated during the next year and all that. It is also asked when we have reason to think that there are some difficulties in that area.

We are asked some questions with regard to production. When something is being negotiated for production in the public sector some private interest is interested in the same thing.

Then, we are asked whether the BEL is able to take up the production of radar. Radar today is a very competent and very sensitive defence

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and if it is known that a country has radar or has not radar and what is its amplitude and its reachable capacity and what kind it is, whether it is a marine radar and whether it can hit and come back and so on that means it would be practically useless.

Shri Goray (Poona): Is there any country which has not radar?

Shri Krishna Menon: May I answer this question, Sir? Every country has radar. There is radar in ships and in aeroplanes. Radar is a very general term. It all depends on what the radar is for.

Then there was a question whether the practical applications of the weapons organisation were discussed at the C.I.D.S. conference I have given you the details, Mr. Speaker, with regard to a number of questions that are answered and not answered.

Sir, you referred the other day in some other connection to the practice followed *viz.* that it was not to press for information of this character. It has been laid down, I believe, somewhere in the rules or so, that when there is no definite rule the British Parliamentary practice is to be followed. The practice in the House of Commons is appropriately described in *May's Parliamentary Practice*, and it says that an answer to a question cannot be insisted upon. If the answer is refused by a Minister, the question to which the answer has been refused like any other question which has been fully answered cannot be repeated. It cannot be replaced on the Order Paper. The refusal of a Minister to answer a question on the ground of Public interest cannot be raised as matter of privilege. No leave should be souhgt to be made for adjournment of the House for this reason. This is the parliamentary practice. Then, there are some cases of minor procedure. In the House of Commons a question seeking information about matters which are in their nature secret cannot be asked. I have here a whole list and I propose to use it at some other time, if necessary. I have mentioned the matters on which no information has been disclosed in the House of Commons for the reasons I have mentioned. These are matters very much relating to what can be said to be in the nature of equipment.

Shri Ranga: Has he not given enough answer to your question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He is concluding. (*Interruption*).

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not know what his objection is.

Mr. Speaker: He says the hon. Minister has answered enough. Hon. Members are anxious that they should also be heard.

Shri Krishna Menon: I think you are presiding over the House.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. I am no doubt presiding over this House and have to decide intricate matters. But, then, I receive inspiration from both sides.

Shri Krishna Menon: I hope you have received some inspiration now I may be allowed to conclude.

In our system of Government I am as much a Member of Parliament as the person who is seeking information. I was asked why I am here. I am here because I am a Member of Parliament; and what is more because I have the confidence of this House. If the hon. Members want to test it they can try it. I am here because Government is here. Government is here because it has got the confidence of the House. So long as we rule in this country—and the Sovereign Parliament can alter it—we are charged with the responsibility of maintaining the security of this country. And they must decide it in their wisdom. So long as I am the Defence Minister may I

assure you, Sir, that I would like to carry out the duty with which I am charged, to the best of my ability.

Acharya Kripalani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great interest and patience to what the Defence Minister has said. The first part of his speech was devoted to matters that he has already given in the White Paper. In the second part he described very eloquently a very encouraging picture of the might of our military forces and what has been done under his stewardship. It is, perhaps, therefore, that we have lost 12,000 sq. miles of our territory without striking one single blow!

14.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Several Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, two cut motions have been moved by the motley crowd of opposition parties. The Communists have not joined. They are admirers of the Defence Minister, and his works.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): So are we.

Acharya Kripalani: But, it would have been better if they had not supported him because the more support he gets from that quarter the less support he gets from the country. Sir, I have been commissioned to speak on one of the two cut motions. I wish somebody else had been assigned this task. It is held in some quarters that I am prejudiced against the Defence Minister. I can honestly say that I have no personal prejudice against any Minister except in so far as his policies adversely affect the national interest as I see them. I have always kept these interests above any personal likes and dislikes and—I can say with confidence, and I think the House is with me in this,—above party politics, whether I was in the Congress, or the KMPP or the PSP or as an Independent Member of this hon. House.

Sir, I have to speak under great handicaps to which the hon. Speaker has often referred. There may be some foolish questions also; there are always, in all departments. But even the Speaker gets confused. Significant questions about the working of this Ministry are not answered on the plea that it is not in public interest. We know only the end results; we know only the end results after the mischief has been done and that too, through the Press, through the foreign Press. For example, we knew from the Press, about the Chinese aggression; we again know it from the Press about the Russians flying over our strategic areas in Ladakh. Is it how this House is to be treated?

Sir, before I say anything about the general working of this Ministry, I would speak on the question of the proper policies to be laid down for appointments, promotions, etc. in the Army. During the course of my observations, I shall be obliged to mention the names of certain officers and say something about their careers. But this cannot be avoided. I do not know them; I have never met them.

Sir, the point at issue is not, as it is purposely stated, one of seniority versus merit. Undoubtedly seniority cannot be the sole criterion for promotion in any service. What, however, I shall endeavour to show is that merit has not always been the criterion for promotion in our Army.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One minute, if I may be excused. The hon. Acharyaji has given an indication that he shall be obliged to mention certain names. Now, certain names are brought in; some merit is given here; some such things are said in favour of this or that person. Then certainly the Defence Minister would be obliged to refer to the other side and the other things that he took into consideration. (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: He may do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can each case be discussed here and can individual meri's and demerits be discussed here.... (*Interruptions.*) That should not be the purpose of Parliament—to discuss individual cases and their merits and demerits. That should not be done.

Shri Ranga: There is nothing preventing Parliament from doing it.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The should not mention names here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry (to say this). Even if there is nothing to prevent Parliament from up individual cases, it would not be advisable here to discuss each cases, its merits or demerits, and then to advance arguments in favour of one person or against another person. I would request Acharyaji to avoid the names. He may refer to such cases as one officer or one person. But he may kindly avoid mentioning all names.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi—East): Sir, on a point of order. I would like to make an observation on this point and I think you will hear us before you give your ruling. I understand that in the British House of Commons this is not the practice and individual cases have been argued and successfully argued. Let me cite an instance from Todd's *Parliamentary Government in England*. Page 417 cites the case of an irregular promotion of an officer, Lord Burgharsh, to a higher military rank. This was discussed because it was contrary to the prescribed procedures, was objected to in the House of Commons and after the debate the Goernment was compelled to cancel the promotion. This is a clear case of where an individual's undue promotion was objected to and debated and the Government in that democracy was responsive enough to bow to the decision of the House.

Similarly, Sir, on another occasion, Parliament asked for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the 'existing system of promotion and retirement' regarding the Royal Navy. Examples were given where promotions were not being made on sound principles and individual cases were cited, and on that occasion the motion was negatived. Later on, the Government themselves appointed a Committee. Therefore, I would request you, before giving such a ruling, to consider whether this would not be an undue truncation of the privileges of this House. We believe, Sir, therefore, that we are entitled to raise the case of the individual officer and the hon. Minister is perfectly entitled to give his answer.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, Acharya Kripalani is opening out a very dangerous front. We are tampering with the Defence Forces by dragging in the names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can direct himself to the point of order that has been raised and not embark on general observations here. I would request him to confine himself to the point of order, if he has to contribute anything to guide me in that respect, he may gladly do it.

Shri Joachim Alva: A year ago, when I made a reference to an officer of the External Affairs Ministry in a complimentary manner—he is one of the most esteemed officers of the External Affairs Ministry and is going in a shortwhile on a very high assignment, having had had very important associations with our work in Pakistan and China—the hon. Speaker called me to order and said that no names of officers should be mentioned. I would like to show you that ruling. If the hon. Speaker such a ruling, Acharya Kripalani would not be entitled to mention names now.

Again, I beg to say that the matters relating to Defence Forces are delicate affairs. Let us not drag them by this kind of references.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir, I am glad about your ruling. And gree with it

An Hon. Member: No ruling..... (*Interruptions.*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, two cases were mentioned by Shri Masani. In one case a committee was appointed; in the other case a commission was appointed. They went into particular matters and decided the question. But no names and merits were discussed.

Shri M. R. Masani: No.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If names are dragged in and if individual cases are decided here, will the fate of the military officers be decided by votes of members? What about the other ranks and other officials also? Then, this will be a forum for all individual cases to be brought forward and discussed here; this will be very difficult and embarrasing. Whatever be the precedents in other countries, I should think that in our Parliament such a thing should not be allowed. If the hon. Acharya Kripalani has got a number of such cases, a Commission may be appointed or a committee may be appointed if the House so likes. But names should not be talked of here and the promotions and things like that should not be decided here. Otherwise, it will be difficult to go on with such cases here.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I fully welcome the suggestion made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava We would not like to bring in names here and I think Acharya Kripalani would be the last person to drag in names here. As regards the question of constitutional propriety, whether this House has the right to discuss such things or not, I may say that the right is absolutely undoubted. We have quoted this authority before also and it is clearly laid down in the *Rules of Procedure* that whenever there is no precedent or when there are no clear rules laid down, the procedure followed by the House of Commons shall be applicable. That procedure has just now been cited and I will refer you to be very little pamphlet compiled by the research section and made available to hon. Members. In case this is not available. Today's may be demanded where it is said that the question of promotion was fully discussed in the House of Commons. But if we are not to do so, I will ask two questions. There is the case of General Verma which is being discussed in the whole of the Press. (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: We do not want to discuss it here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker He is only referring to a case mentioned in the Press.... (*Interruptions.*) It is desirable perhaps—I do not know whether there has been a discussion of it.

All kinds of insinuations and innuendoes and misapprehensions are being made and created in the minds of the public and some Members of the House because it touches the vital question of the security and defence of the country. Are we to be stopped from discussing these matters when the press is discussing them? We are in your hands and we will be guided by you. We would like to have an assurance that no names are to be mentioned in this House. Let the Defence Minister be graceful enough to say that a full enquiry will be made by a Commission appointed by this House into this whole question. Then we do not mention names. Otherwise, our constitutional right is very clear.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): I want to say a few words to supplement the point of order raised by Shri M. R. Masani. I want to invite your attention to article 105 of the Constitution under which the powers of this House and of the committees thereof and of the Members of this House are the same as those obtaining in the House of Commons. So long as they are the same,—the same

[Shri Khushwaqt Rai]

as those of the House of Commons—and if this matter can be discussed in the House of Commons, in the same manner it can be discussed here also. It can surely be discussed here.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The point of order raises or involves two issues. The first issue is the constitutional right of the House to discuss names in the House. The second aspect is, whether it is expedient or wise to do so. The constitutional aspect and the expediency or the wisdom of it have got nothing to do with each other. The constitutional right is clear. This House is sovereign and supreme and it may drag to the dust the names of anybody it likes if the occasion demands it. Therefore, there cannot be any prevention of it so far as the constitutional right is concerned. That is absolutely clear.

The question of wisdom also does come in. Personally I am of the opinion that as a matter of fact no names should be brought in unless it becomes absolutely necesasry. I think it must be left partly to the goodwill of the House as well as to the discretion of the Chair. The Chair may control and stop a Member by saying that he probably is abusing the privilege, which privilege undoubtedly exists. My submission is that unless an hon. Member feels that it is absolutely necessary and inevitable, no name should be brought in. But if it becomes necessary, even though one may be unwilling to do so, the names will have to be mentioned and reference may be made in a dignified manner.

May I point out one example? The hon. Minister said just now that there was only one case in which premature retirement was resorted to. Supposing, there are three cases, and three names. Without citing the names, how can I point out the facts? It is impossible. The Defence Minister may say "there is one name". But I do not know which name or which persons he has in view. So, sometimes the thing becomes inevitable. Therefore, I would request you to give a ruling on the constitutional aspect of it apart from the expediency part of it. I am sure the House will certainly respect the Chair's guidance in this matter, namely, that as far as possible, the mention of names should be avoided.

Shri Goray: I have a cut motion. I would like to draw your attention to cut motion No. 1227, which seeks to discuss that the appropriate policy regarding the promotion has not been effected. Once you admit this cut motion, unless we give certain instances, the cut motion, cannot be discussed or supported.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may straightway say that the cut motions are admitted subject to their being admissible otherwise. That discretion is always with the Chair. Therefore, he cannot take advantage of that.

Shri Goray: Yes, Sir. Here, in the same brouchure to which your attention was drawn by my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Churchill has been quoted. Speaking in the House of Commons on 27th January, 1942, during the war, he said:

> "Any Member will be free to say anything he thinks fit about or against the administration or against the composition or personality of the Government subject only to the reservation, which the House is always so careful to observe, about military secrets."

These are not military secrets, and if you watch the press, everywhere discussion is going on—in the lobbies, in the officers' mess, in the press. If

this House is barred from discussing them, then that means that this House has less rights and privileges than other people, the people outside.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him be very brief.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before you give a ruling on the point of order raised by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani, I would also like to get a ruling on this matter: It is not a question of defence alone. I would request you to consider that there is another aspect of it. Many other names were brought in on one occasion—the names of anti-social tax-dodgers. I have brought those names, which were ultimately expunged. want to know whether this will apply to the Defence Ministry alone or to other Ministries as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he mean to say that first I should allow them and then expunge them?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am placing these points of view before you. It has been done in another case. I want to bring those names of anti-social elements here. I would request you to consider that aspect of the matter also, before you give your ruling.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): It is not merely a question of constitutional right. This House is the supreme and sovereign body, and so, no doubt we can discuss anything at any time. But as a responsible body, we should see what the repercussion on the army men would be. I think only a sense of responsibility like that should restrain us from bringing names into this House. We have got so many other methods to deal with such things when so many interests are involved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he has anything to say, before I give my opinion, though I have expressed that no names should be brought in.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have already said that there has been no irregularity in promotion. This rticular reference is to the appointment that has not only been made but—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might just observe that this is not a question as to whether there has been any irregularity or not. The point at present is whether it can be discussed or cannot be discussed here.

Shri Krishna Menon: My submission is, 'not', Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The hon. Law Minister is here.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we should not spend more time on this matter.

Shri Tyagi: I want to make one suggestion. If the Minister agrees, it would be better if those Members who have some instances discuss the matter with the Minister privately.

An Hon. Member: That is a different matter.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have heard the arguments. So far as the constitutional point is concerned, as to whether the House has powers to discuss it or not, presumably I should not question that. The House is sovereign and it can always discuss anything that it likes. I have not studied the points in detail, because the question has been raised only just now, and therefore, I cannot give an authoritative ruling. But I feel that the House is sovereign and has got all the authority, if it chooses, to discuss any particular question or any particular appointment. But leaving that aside, the first observation that I made was, whatever it might be, it is not advisable to discuss it here. That was what I said. I never gave a ruling on the constitutional or legal point. But after hearing hon. Members I am confirmed in my view that if we take up those instances and begin

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to argue about them,—one side being in favour of one employee and the Government just supporting the action that has been taken—we will be reducing ourselves rather to the position of a forum which, I should say, is not becoming of us, and we will not be able to resolve anything that we want to resolve. Therefore, my advice even now, after hearing all the Members, would be that names should not be mentioned. Shri Naushir Bharucha gave me an instance. He said that there might be certain circumstances, and a compulsion or a compelling necessity for mentioning names. He gave an instance by saying that the Defence Minister had said that there was only one case where the recommendation has not been accepted; that is, about premature retirement.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said "in this context" immediately and I also said that premature retirements in the army are common when they have no future in service.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that is said, namely, it is not one but two or three—such and such numbers—have also been prematurely retired, I would not have any objection. I would allow that much. But if it is taken up on this ground that this was not justified, this man was a superior man, he put in such and such service, etc., that would not be advisable, because we would be entering into a discussion that is always controversial and the purpose we have in mind would not be served. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member not to mention names in that context.

15 hrs.

Acharya Kripalani: While not agreeing with you in this respect, I submit to your decision. It would have been better if the liberty that is allowed to the Press was also allowed to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The liberty of this House should not be compared with the liberties of the Press. We are more responsible. Anything that is published in the Press has not got that much of credence, strength or even reliance, whereas when we speak here in the House, it has a different meaning altogether. Therefore, that should not be compared with the liberties of the Press.

Acharya Kripalani: I cannot question your wisdom in this respect and so far as it is possible, I will try to give effect to it. As I will have to say things in an indirect form and I do not know whether I will be able to express myself properly and it will require much more time. A good deal of time of the House has already been taken.

I was saying that the point at issue in army promotions is not one of seniority versus merit, as is made out in order to confuse issues. Seniority, of course, cannot be the sole criterion for promotion in any service. What, however, I shall endeavour to point out is that merit has not always been the criterion for promotion in our army these days. If it were, we may not have the present Head of the Army Staff, nor, as I shall show later, would officers of proved incompetence, be promoted.

Therefore, the real issue is whether appointments should be made according to sound principles and appropriate procedures laid down in advance or should be made arbitrarily according to the whims and fancies of the Defence Minister or what will suit his political and ideological purposes. A scrutiny of the facts will show that a great deal of hanky-pany has been going on in recent years. This has led to heart-burning among officers and discontent among the ranks, injurious to the morale of the fighting forces at this critical juncture.

Under the British, senior appointments above the rank of Colonel, were made on the recommendation of No. 1 Selection Board. It consisted

of the Chief of Army Staff and his Deputy, the three Army Commanders and the four Principal Staff Officers, with the Military Secretary as Secretary of the Board. The decisions of the Board were normally accepted. This is no longer the case. Why? After independence, the Defence Ministry has a say in the final selection of the senior-most ranks and individual careers are much influenced by the likes and dislikes of the Minister, not only that, by the likes and dislikes of the Secretary and sometimes even of the Joint Secretary. This, I believe, led to the tendering of the resignation of the Chief of Army Staff in 1959. It was withdrawn at the instance of the Prime Minister.

Coming to recent cases, in 1959, some General was promoted. Everybody knows the name, but I am not to mention the name here. He went over the heads of a dozen Generals. It is quite possible that some, not all, of them were not fully qualified for the next higher rank. But the question is, was it the fault of these people or was it due to the exigencies of the services and defective planning? It will be interesting to know how it was that whereas all the superseded officers—the Defence Minister does not like the word 'supersession', though he used it many times—were not fully qualified, this particular General who is an Army Service Corps Officer and not a combatant arm of the Forces acquired the necessary qualifications to be promoted to the rank of Lt. General?

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): On a point of order. When it has been already decided, can it be raised?

Acharya Kripalani: I can as well be asked not to speak.

How was it again that the same officer was appointed Chief of General Staff? As far as is known, this appointment has never been filled by an Army Service Corps Officer. How is it that this officer is better qualified for a General Staff appointment than officers who have throughout their career been in the combatant arms?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be the attempt only to ignore my advice.

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that it becomes almost impossible to go on? You may as well ask me to sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said he should refrain from mentioning the names.

Acharya Kripalani: I have not mentioned the name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed it and I am thankful to him that he has not mentioned the name. I am only advising him that this attempt should not be there, giving this impression that the same thing is being done simply by another method. Otherwise, I am not obstructing him.

Shri Krishna Menon: On a point of order. Most of these are not factually correct with regard to the categories of arms to which the officers belong. If it is said in this way in this House, it becomes necessary to point out to what arm each officer belongs. It is very difficult to conduct the business of Government when officers cannot be protected against attacks of this kind.

Shri M. R. Masani: How can we do our business of discussing the promotion policy if a senior leader of this House cannot even point out marked deviations from proper practices and principles?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not objected to the deviations that have taken place from a particular procedure or from regulations. The Defence Minister has raised a point of order. I feel that this is not a question of any point of order. He has said that it is not possible for the Government to carry on. That is a different thing altogether. We have only to see—I have again and again pointed out that

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

it will not be advisable and I have given my advice. I hope some attention will be paid to that, because I am feeling that in the tension that we are having here just now, it would not serve our purpose in any way and we would not be serving any useful purpose if we proceed in that way. Otherwise, there is no point of order.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, I submit to your wishes. I will try as far as possible. After all, these things have appeared in the Press. Everybody all over India knows about these things. What can I do.

Shri Ranga: Otherwise it would be indulging in make-beliefs.

Shri Masani: It is for the hon. Member....

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Member is siting instances. The Government has to justify its existence not by shutting us out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Acharya Kripalani does not require support at every moment, at every step. We all respect him and we know that he does not require any support.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is the hon. Member attacking the Minister here or the officers? If he is attacking the officers, they are not here to defend themselves. If he is attacking the Minister he can do that without naming him. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Passions should not run high; otherwise, in a calm atmosphere we might proceed.

Acharya Kripalani: The latest case is that of supersession of one Lieutenant General. He was an Army Commandant. He had held several appointments which will make him an efficient Army Commander. At the beginning of this year it became necessary to make appointments of two Army Commanders. Of those available for consideration the seniormost was somebody.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I do not think Acharyaji has any difficulty. If he says there was somebody else senior, where is the difficulty, unless he persists in that?

Acharya Kripalani: I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing that he should feel diffident about. He can express himself well—he is doing it—if has that intention to do.

Shri C. K. Nair: Sir, I rise to a point of order. We really wonder how this information is leaking out. (*Interruption*). How can it leak out unless there is a serious breach of discipline in the Army?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. What is the decision that the hon. Member wants from me on this point of order?

An Hon. Member: Nothing.

Acharya Kripalani: Sir, I have already submitted to your ruling. I am trying to be as careful as possible. I was saying that at the beginning of this year it became necessary to make appointments of two Commanders. Of those available for consideration the senicrmost was General A. But he held some other post. He cannot therefore be said to have been superseded. The next seniormost officer was the General of whom we have talked in the beginning. The next ranking officers in the field were at least two years junior to him. They were, let us say, Generals A, B and C. The first intimation of the mischief that was brewing came in the form of a leak, perhaps deliberate and calculated, in the *Statesman* of New Delhi. It accurately forecast....

Shri M. R. Masani: What date?

Acharya Kripalani: 20th February. It accurately forecast the appointments that were actually made afterwards. The forecast was that Generals A and B were to be promoted to the post of Army Commanders over the head of the Lieutenant General of whom we have talked. In the case of another General, he was to supersede, as I understand it.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Acharya Kripalani: All right, Sir,..

Shri C. K. Nair: We are doing something wrong. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We ought to be serious about these things. There ought to be some decorum kept. It should be taken seriously and not laughted at.

Acharya Kripalani: They are laughing at my confusion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only because he is laughing himself.

Acharya Kripalani: I am not laughing, Sir, I am very serious.

I understand that on 20th February this aggrieved General felt considerably embarrassed by the appearance of this news and he wrote to the Chief of the Army Staff enquiring whether there was any truth in this news. He was assured that no appointment had been decided upon and the report was not true. Nevertheless, five days later, on the 27th February, the Defence Ministry informed the Military Secretary of the appointment of Generals so and so and so and so, exactly as had been forecast in the Statesman, asking him to anounce it. On the 28th February, the following day, the aggrieved General tendered his resignation, or whatever you may call it. His contention was that with regard to his seniority in service he was better placed and his qualifications also were better than those of the two officers who superseded him—if the actual military qualifications, active war experience or past appointments were to be taken into account.

Sir, the question then arises whether as in the normal course the Ministry had put it in writing the recommendations of the No. 1 selection board and, if so, what were they. If no such recommendations were before the Ministry, why did it not ask for one? On what basis did they make the promotion? What advice in writing did the Chief of the Army Staff give to the Defence Minister with regard to these three important posts? Are the promotions and appointments of colonels and above, apart from seniority, based on merit or also political considerations or the whims of the Defence Minister? I want, Sir, a detailed statement of the reasons for this supersession of which, as far as I am aware, no written record exists.

The result is that the Army will have to lose in the near future a brilliant officer who would have been of great service to this country at this time. I would like the Cabinet to go into this matter and satisfy itself about the facts of the case and find out if justice has been done.

Sir, so far I have been able to carry on. Beyond this I am afraid I cannot carry on because I will have to give names, because otherwise it will become confusing and the House will not understand. Anyway, I bow to your ruling. So I am leaving that portion unsaid.

Then I come to the next point, which is about the Russian pilots flying over our strategic areas. My information is that in November 1960 the Air Force Commander in Jammu and Kashmir told the senior military headquarters in the area that Russian helicopters flown by Russian pilots were permitted to undertake trials in the forward area. The army, being responsible for the security of the border belt, felt that it was wrong for Russians to fly over our defence and land at the out posts and check our de-

[Acharya Kripalani]

fence arrangements. They asked, therefore, for clearance from Army Headquarters. They received no reply to various reminders. By-passing the local military headquarters, the Quarter-Master General took upon himself to fly in a helicopter to one of the forward posts. This process was repeated. The local Air Force Commander was then personally rang up, as I hear, by the Defence Minister to see that the Russians were taken forward and allowed to carry out the trials.

An Hon. Member: Shame.

Acharya Kripalani: The Russians have been flown to most of our forward posts and they, presumably, obtained all information that they and the Chinese need. Why was this extraordinary procedure adopted of issuing orders by phone to junior local Air Force Commanders by the Defence Minister himself? The normal course is that orders are passed through the Defence Ministry to the service headquarters, to the camp headquarters and then to local commanders. In view of what I have said, and what is current in the army and what is current in the press, I repudiate with all the vehemence that I can command, that we here create any loss of morale in the army. It is those who are put in charge of the Defence Department and their actions that put the army into confusion. Thank God, the army is so constituted that even now its morale is not very badly shaken. But if this goes on, I am sure its morale will be shaken. In view of what I have said and what is current in the army, public and the press, I would venture to make a concrete suggestion which will allay the public fear and apprehension about the state of affairs in the army. Let there be an independent review of the state of affairs in the Armed Forces. This can be done by a committee of Members of both the Houses. In the alternative, let the President, as the Commander-in-Chief, appoint a commission of enquiry to go into the affairs of defence. This commission should consist of independent persons of high standing, in and outside Parliament, and some retired military and civil officials. It should be presided over by the Vice-President or a person of equal status. The Defence Minister should not object to this if all is well in the army. I believe that such commissions are sometimes appointed in U.K. and other democratic countries. Nothing else, I am afraid, will allay the apprehension that is widespread in the public mind. I say this (apprehension) is a fact and those who do not recognize it are living in their own heaven. This alone can restore among the armed forces some confidence.

Shri Tyagi: Could we not, Sir, declare all these proceedings as secret? Because, otherwise all these things will go into the press.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Acharya Kripalani: What the Defence Minister can say can go to the press but what I say could not go to the press.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might proceed.

Acharya Kripalani: He may rest assured that whatever I may say, only a few lines will appear, whereas all the lines of whatever the Defence Minister says will appear in the press.

Apart from the question of appointment and promotion in the armed forces, here are serious lapses in the working of this department and the industrial programme which it has undertaken. I would mention some of the findings of the Public Accounts Committee report, presented to the House as late as on the 3rd instant. This Committee has examiend the Audit Report of 1960 about the defence services. From a cursory persual I find it has confirmed every point that the Auditor-General had

made in his report of last year. As a matter of fact, the language of the Public Accounts Committee report is stronger than the Audit Report of last year.

Shri Ranga: As it should be.

Acharya Kripalani: It will be remembered that last year there was some trouble about the placing of the Audit Report on the Table of the House. There was a controvery between the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister. It was alleged that the report was placed on the Table of the House in a hurry. I hope this House remembers it. It was also stated, if I mistake not, that the Auditor-General was allergic to the Defence Minister. It was further stated that the allegations contained in the Report were not correct and no chance had been given to the Defence Ministry to explain their position. It was, therefore, urged that the Report should not be referred to by hon. Members in their speeches till it was examined by the Public Accounts Committee. Now this Committee has examined the Audit Report of 1960. The House will see what its findings are. I will give a few examples, not many.

A Captain Superintendent of a naval dock-yard purchased one item of store at the rate of Rs. 26,320 per ton when the market price was about Rs. 720 per ton. Mark the figures—Rs. 26,320 and Rs. 720; about 36 times the market price. Another item of stores was purchased by the same officer at the rate of Rs. 25,200 per ton when the market price was Rs. 4,860. I want the House to remember these figures—Rs. 25,200 and Rs. 4,860. These are astounding figures. When I read them, I thought my eyes were deceiving me, as you will think now I am misquoting. I asked some friends about the accuracy of the figures and they said the figures were correct. What happened to this Captain Superintendent? We are now hearing about merit. What happened to this Superintendent? The Report says that the Captain Superintendent had been transferred in the normal course to a senior post on completion of his tenure. His promotion was made in direct contravention of the instruction issued by the Home Ministry in November 1958. This requires that a Government servant, whose conduct is under investigation, should be promoted only after exoneration. Yet the Defence Minister, and the Prime Minister in his defence, told us that promotions are given not only on seniority but also on merit. I suppose the merit of this officer was quite clear to the authorities, though it is not so clear to this House, or to the public, or to the Public Accounts Committee.

Sir, there is another instance of waste and negligence, if not also of corruption. The Government sanctioned the construction of certain roads, approximately 308 miles, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 305 lakhs. I want the House to remember the figures. This was in December 1952. After six years, that is, by December 1958, only 98.11 miles were constructed. The amount spent was Rs. 392 lakhs, nearly four times. The original estimate of explosives to be used for this road-building was about Rs. 20 lakhs; actually the explosives used only on one-third of the construction was Rs. 155 lakhs—Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 155 lakhs.

Two senior engineers visited the work site and reported:

> "Explosives had been used indiscriminately and on jobs which could have been done by manual labour."

The Public Accounts Committee opines that it:

> "is not convinced that the increase in construction cost was justified, that there had been unnecessary expenditure which could have been avoided had greater supervision been exercised."

[Acharya Kripalani]

The Committee has not talked of corruption: it is because they have no machinery to detect it.

Sir, here is yet another example of culpable negligence. This relates to a loss of Rs. 174 lakhs due to defective storage. About this the Committee says that they are—

> "shocked to see the magnitude of the loss."

Commenting on the accounting method of the store materials in a Naval Dockward, the Committee says—

> "The Committee are distressed to find that the store accounts should be in such a chaotic state."

They had reported on many occasions the importance of accurate store accounting and periodic accounts verification. Unless the stores are correctly accounted for, there is grave risk of pilferages. The report of the committee is bristling with remarks like "the Committee are shocked", the "committee are distressed", "the committee are unhappy", "the committee are not convinced", etc.

The pity of it all is that this is not the first time that such astounding and such scathing remarks have been made about this Ministry; but it learns neither by experience nor by informed and impartial criticism. It does not learn by experience, because there are obstinate men in charge of this Department.

15.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let us, Sir, now have a look at the Audit Report of 1961. The report is not from the former Auditor-General who was allergic to the Defence Minister, but from the new Auditor-General. I hope he has not inherited the prejudices against the department from his predecessor. His report makes more distressing reading than that of the former Auditor-General.

There was a question in this House as you will remember, about the purchase of spare parts of mechanical transport vehicles. That transaction was considered so irregular that the Public Accounts Committee, last year, recommended special investigation. Accordingly a one-man committee of Shri Vishnu Sahay was appointed. How far it is right that a special investigation recommended by a Committee of this House should be entrusted to one civil servant is something which the House will have to consider. However, the report of this one-man committee is still awaited. But in the meantime "contracts still continue to be placed without a proper and accurate estimate of the requirements". For instance, in respect of certain new contracts placed in January 1958 to July 1959, with the same foreign firm and for similar items, namely spare parts of mechanical transport vehicles, after the orders were placed an attempt was made by the Department to reduce the quantities in respect of 140 items. This is how they plan. This attempt did not succeed and we had to purchase materials not wanted by us. This is how planning is done in this Department upon which depends the safety of our country.

Sir, much has been said about the production in the Ordnance Factories under this Ministry. The Audit Report of 1961 makes interesting reading about the rejection of products from these factories and also about the method of plannig and production. It says:

> "At the end of the financial year 1958-59 the total value of semi-finished stores. . . in the ordnance factories was Rs. 953 lakhs".

Out of this Rs. 355 lakhs was in respect of orders prior to 1958-59. The report says:

> "Apparently these stores, the manufacture of which was taken

up more than six years back, are not required by the indentors and the expenditure is likely to prove infructuous."

The Machine Tool Prototype Factory furnishes another example of what I have said. This was scheduled to go into full production in 1951, but actually opened for production in 1953. Almost a decade has passed, but "no definite programme for development and manufacture of portotype of arms and ammunition has so far been laid down by the Government." The total amount invested in this factory is Rs. 437 lakhs, and even after six years of commencement it has actually suffered a loss of Rs. 77 lakhs.

I shall now give one or two examples of delay in the manufacture of articles, and the loss incurred due to heavy rejections. In June 1948 and August 1950, three orders were placed for 69,000 units of a certain item of ammunition. These orders were to be completed by March 1952. Up to the end of May 1960 one factory was able to complete only 8,120 units and the rejections were 8,619 units. The second factory completed only 1,853 units and the rejections were 8,526 units. The rejections have been 106 per cent in the one and 460 per cent in the other case. Also, though the ammunition was required by March 1952, it was not manufactured till August 1960. This is the efficiency of which we talk so much.

Here is another instance. A Central Ordnance Depot placed five orders between December 1947 and 1949 for 401 units of a particular article. In September 1955 the same depot proposed the cancellation of 341 units out of this order. But his cancellation was not accepted on the plea that parts were already "at an advanced stage of manufacture". However, only 20 units were supplied up to January 1960.

Let me, Sir, come back to the present report of the Public Accounts Committee. It says that a second-hand cargo vessel was purchased in June 1952 for Rs. 38.30 lakhs as it was urgently required, and a new one would take time. After purchase, an expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs was incurred on certain alterations. Then, machinery worth Rs. 20 lakhs was acquired for this vessel. In 1958, a firm was asked to carry out certain structural alterations and to install machinery for a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs. This vessel was ultimately put into commission in April, 1959. During this period, a large expenditure was incurred on the employment of officers and ratings to look after this ship.

About this transaction, the Public Accounts Committee have said:

> "The fact that this vessel could be commissioned only seven years after the purchase, makes the Committee wonder whether the plea of urgency was really so. The Committee are distressed at the complete lack of prior planning and unbusinesslike manner in which the conversion work was allowed to proceed. The delay has resulted not only in more expenditure on the complement of officers and ratings appointed to look after the ship but also in loss due to non-availability of repair facilities to the Navy for a longer period."

This reminds me of....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may pass on the brief to some others also.

Acharya Kripalani: But there have been so many interruptions that I hope you will give me some more time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The time may be extended.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The time should be extended. (*Interrupptions*).

Acharya Kripalani: This call has come not for the Minister but for me.

[Acharya Kripalani]

This call comes from the Communist Members. That shows which way the wind is blowing.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Why should he feel like that?

Acharya Kripalani: The more you support him, the less will the people have faith in him.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I only said that the time might be extended.

Mr. Speaker: He only says that the time should be extended.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: There is something wrong with him.

Acharya Kripalani: I can understand what he means.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: There is something wrong with him.

Acharya Kripalani: This reminds me of the recent purchase of the aircraft carrier for the very modest sum of Rs. 30 crores. Aircraft carriers, everybody knows, are outmoded, but we do not know of these military sciences very much. In France, they are now used merely as transport vehicles. They are not considered any more as an integral part of the Navy for defence, now that the range of planes has become very wide. In any case, I submit that we must allot proper priorities. Looking to the danger in the north, one cannot feel happy over the purchase of this big toy at this time, which can, if at all, defend the southern part, from where definitely we do not expect any danger.

Apart from the capital cost of this carrier, there is the recurring cost, which is estimated to be about Rs. 3 crores, because it will employ about 1,300 persons of whom at least about 300 would be officers.

We have heard of the much-advertised Ordnance factories. May we know the number of trucks and jeeps actually produced? And what about tanks? We heard of coliaboration with the British for the production of the Centurion tank. The decision was delayed, and in the end, nothing was done, and the deal fell through. We heard about the French AMX tank. It met the same fate. And now we hear of the German tank. Behind these unending delays and grand claims, may we know how many tanks have, in fact, been manufactured? The fact is that the reported dynamism of the Defence Minister is merely nervous activity which does more harm than good.

We have the example of this nervous activity in the truck deal with the Rehabilitation Ministry. I need not go into the details. They are well known. Not only has the nation lost a good deal of money, but there has been delay in the work of reclamation. Also, there has been a kind of civil war between two departments of the Government of India.

The Defence Department charged the Rehabilitation Ministry with sabotage, of deliberately mishandling the tractors. It has now been found that the tractors were highly defective. We would like to know if these tractors will be continued to be produced and used in the Army.

In this connection, I am puzzled to find that apart from the public sector and the private sector, we have also a defence sector. One may have no objection to the growth and expansion of the Defence Production Organisation. But let it be on the basis of a rational, national plan in which the public sector and the private sector also participate. Apart from the production of arms and ammunition, there is no reason why other categories of production should be reserved for Defence and put under a cloak of secrecy. There is no reason why aircraft manufacture, electronics and a plant like the Prototype Machine Tool Factory should be under the Defence Ministry. It is not

so in any other democracy. The exclusiveness of some of these plants under the Defence Ministry has come in the way of their utilisation to the best national advantage.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

An Hon. Member: How many pages more?

Shri Nath Pai: Till you are educated

Acharya Kripalani: Few in this House will grudge expenditure on the defence of this country and on defence production. It is necessary that the amount sanctioned by Parliament should be properly utilised and accounted for. Otherwise, there will be demoralisation. The fact is that year after year, report after report, one comes across a lamentable waste and extravagance, negligence and corruption in this department. All this has happened in peace time. What will happen in war time is too dangerous to contemplate. I think it is high time that the House took a serious view of these reports and did not try to treat them as routine documents. Sir, I hope you, as the guardian of the House, will suggest ways and means by which culpable lapses and negligence of this important Ministry can be remedied. I think it was the Taxation Inquiry Commission which said that the Government has no right to tax the people if the amount of taxes is not properly utilised for public purposes. I am glad that the Defence Minister is here today. I hope he will defend himself and his Ministry better than he has defended the country.

Sir, I charge him with having created cliques in the Army. I charge him with having lowered the morale of our Armed Forces.

An Hon. Member: Question question.

Acharya Kripalani: I charge him with wasting the money of a poor and starving nation. I charge him with the neglect of the defence of the country against the aggression of communist China. And, in the international field, I charge him with having lent his support to the totalitarian and dictatorial regimes against the will of the people to freedom. May I ....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the debate here.

Acharya Kripalani: May I, Sir, at this critical moment appeal to Congressmen who were not afraid of the British bullets and bayonets to place the good of the nation above the supposed good of the party? I would remind them of how the Conservatives in England acted during the last war. They obliged even their Prime Minister Chamberlain to resign.

Shri D. S. Raju (Rajahmundry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you, very much for giving me this opportunity to make a few observations, on the Defence Budget. After listening to the speech of the Defence Minister..... *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Speaker: A little louder. The hon. Member may come forward. With less noise in the House, everybody can hear him.

Shri D. S. Raju: Sir, after listening to the speech of the hon. Defence Minister, I feel very happy. Some of the doubts which we had and some of the fears which we had entertained before have been completely allayed. I am glad he has made his speech in the beginning; this might as well have been a concluding speech because this speech has been very exhaustive and comprehensive. He has touched almost all the aspects of the Defence Organisation, including the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, the development programmes, expansion of the Armed Forces, promotions, etc. He has dealt with them thoroughly and very conclusively. He has given us sufficient information.

I do not agree with what Acharya Kripalani has said on many of the issues. After listening to him, I have

[Shri D. S. Raju]

come to the conclusion that his criticism is based more on fundamental political differences than on actual facts.

Coming to the defence problems of our country, it is a very serious problem that we are considering. When we consider this problem, we must discuss and view this problem from different angles. We must appreciate the international situation, especially in this missile age. Can there be any planning or strategy in this scientific and technological age? Even great Generals have admitted that in this atomic age, when there is a world conflict it is impossible to have any planning and nobody knows what is going to happen within the first three or four hours because there will be complete destruction and annihilation.

So, Sir, if our country is unfortunately dragged into a major conflict, much against our wish of course, we have got to share the fate of the world and there cannot be any policy or any strategy in that connection. Barring a major conflict, we might be involved in a local conflict with, say, Pakistan on the one side or China on the northern side. Now, leaving alone Pakistan, let us come to the question of the Chinese on the northern side. There, it is possible that this tension may develop into a major and prolonged conflict. The Chinese civilisation is an old civilisation; they have an ancient culture. They know fully well that any major conflict is going to be very very dreadful and a devastating one which will be destructive to both China and India. I am sure that they will not easily drag their country into any major conflict with India. Now, barring these two possibilities of a major global conflict in which we might be involved, and major war with China alone with other powers, remaining neutral, there is a third possibility of continuing frictions, hit and run tactics, such as frontier violations as kidnapping, theft, exchange of rifle fires, etc. This sort of friction might be prolonged with China and might last for a few decades. With this picture in view, we have got to plan our strategy and tactics.

I would like to say that priorities must be given to these defence allotments. What has been given to the Air Force is, I feel, very inadequate. After the Second World War, Air Force has become a very dominant weapon. In fact, the Air-Arm was indespensible, for Army, and Navy as well. It played the key and decisive role in winning the war for the Allies. So, I feel that much more attention should be paid, namely, to the allotment for the Air Force.

Secondly, I would like to remind the House about research. It is a very important subject. Defence laboratories are very important, where they can discover and improve our methods and techniques, and weapons. They can carry on such activities in the laboratories. In fact, all the western countries are going ahead and spending considerable amounts of money in the research departments. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House a chemical weapon that has been discovered. I believe it is a gas. It is a very wonderful gas which has been discovered lately. It does not kill people, but I believe it frightens them. It has been proved by experiments that it is a very potent and valuable weapon and that when it is thrown upon the enemy, the enemy loses his nerve, flees from the battlefield and runs away. Similar discoveries are being made in almost all countries. So, I would suggest that our Government and the Defence Ministry should take up this question of research in an earnest manner, and utilise the best brains of this country in that direction. From the budget report, I find that our civilian scientists are not attracted in sufficient numbers. I believe that adequate provision and encouragement should be given to them so that the best talents and brains of our country could come to our laboratories.

I was glad to hear that an announcement has been made recently to the effect that four Sainik schools are being established in India. I wish that this decision was made much earlier. I would like to know from the Government why they are not able to expand this programme. The four schools are supposed to be established in Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat. I feel it is very inadequate, and these few schools will not be able to meet the demands and the needs of the times. I do not think the Government has fully appreciated the spirit of the country. In a country like ours, where the population is increasing by 70 lakhs a year, we should produce every article in a mass scale. I should request the Government to see that such Sainik schools on the model of the one at Dehra Dun should be established in every State I am not making this plea from a linguistic or a provincial point of view. The hon. Minister said that he is not able to get sufficient number fo recruits to the academy at Khadakvasla. When we establish many preparatory schools all over India, I think there will be every chance ultimately of getting more recruits to the Khadakvasla academy.

In this connection, I would like to remind the House that one of the hon Members of this House, Dr. Vijaya Ananda, has promised to give his palace at Korukonda in Vizianagaram, worth about Rs. 30 lakhs with an extensive compound of 60 acres. I would like to know the reaction of our Defence Minister to this proposal. If there is any financial difficulty, we are prepared to meet it. There are people enough who can collect money on a voluntary basis and help the Government to establish these military schools.

I would also urge that we must have the ACC and NCC courses expanded. I have been urging year after year, for the last four years, that it is very essential, for the building up of the future of our country, that every boy and every girl passes through these ACC and NCC courses. It is very important. I am glad to know that over three lakhs of students are undergoing this training. Why three lakhs? I wish the Government had said that about three millions of students are undergoing these courses. After all, we are producing millions of graduates What for? We are not able to produce decent men and women who are able to stand up boldly and courageously, who have got the patriotism and who possess strength and vitality. After all, the nation needs such strong people. Where else can we build up our future and build up the future nation except in schools and colleges? Those are the places where we can lay the foundation for the future of our country.

We have got the national discipline scheme of Bhonsle in operation in Delhi and at other places. That is an important step which the Government should seriously consider and put into practice on a larger scale. Measures such as the increase in the number of Sainik schools and expansion programmes with regard to the ACC and NCC and also the national discipline scheme should be taken on hand v gorously and given maximum encouragement. Unless we take such a long range view of things, we would not be able to develop the spirit and morale of the country as a whole.

16 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to make an observation about these promotions. I have also seen all sorts of controversies in the Press and in the public, but after listening to the speech of the Minister, I am very happy to know how exactly these promotions were done. I think everybody should be satisfied with the speech he has made. Apart from that, certain observations were made that on purchases and other things a lot of money was wasted I hope the Minister will be able to give satisfactory answers to them in his final reply.

Before I conclude, I would again request the Minister to give me his reaction to this proposal for the expansion

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of the military schools all over Indian, so that there may be at least one such school for each State.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): After hearing the speech of the Defence Minister and Kripalaniji, I do not know what line I should adopt. The Defence Minister has been criticised for one very important thing, i.e., about promotions. The Defence Minister has been kind enough to explain to this House the procedure that is being followed in giving promotion up to the rank of Lt. Colonel. He said, there is the time-scale promotion where no recommendations are required. It does not come to the Defence Ministry. The time-scale promotions are automatic. After that, upto the rank of the Major-General, it is selection post and there are only a few instances where the Defence Ministry has disagreed with the recommendations made by the lower authority.

There is only a small point to be made clear. After the Major General's rank, what is the procedure that the Defence Ministry follows in giving the promotions? From the speech of Kripalaniji, it appears that there are a lot of people who are superseded and a lot of people who are recommended or promoted solely by the Defence Minister. If the Defence Minister could take the trouble of explaining to the House what the committee is like, how it is constituted, who are the members of the committee who deal with this matter after the rank of Major General, I think the Defence Minister will be able to satisfy the House to a great extent.

Lot of time was wasted about referring to names, etc. I think I should not deal at length about this point. But I would like to say one thing. Already there are some people who are trying to create lot of dissensions and disruption in the army, on the border. The Defence Ministry and some people who are connected with the Defence Ministry will be knowing how difficult it is for the officers to function on the borders. There are some men in the army who are taking the law into their own hands and try to misbehave even with the officers. There are certain instances which have occurred in the borders. The Defence Ministry perhaps rightly kept that kind of information away from the House and the country. Once it becomes clear to the men that the officers who command them are being criticised here, I think the officers will command very little respect from the men whom they have actually to control.

Shri Ranga: Who is criticising whom?

Shri M. R. Krishna: I did not hear Prof. Ranga speaking here, but I am only saying about the way in which the defence officers have to function on the borders. If suppose in this House we criticise an officer by mentioning his designation or name, it becomes almost impossible for that officer to function on the borders or anywhere else. He has to control a huge number of men. If a particular officer feels that for his actions on the borders he is being criticised, I think he will not be able to do much justice. That is all that I have to say about it.

The Defence Minister has told this House how much has been done in the ordnance factories and ordnance depots. It is definitely a point on which the Defence Ministry has to be congratulated. I know the information which used to be given to this House by the former Defence Ministers. They were definitely not even half of what we are getting from the present Defence Minister. Leaving that apart, the Defence Minister, as I am able to understand, is over-anxious to build everything for the Defence forces in his own ordnance factories. It may be a wrong step. But one cannot misunderstand or mis-judge his interest or sincerity about the defence forces being solely dependent on their own defence factories for their requirements.

He has taken up very many things. Many changes have been brought about in the defence forces and in the ordnance factories. The things that they are trying to produce in the ordnance factories are to meet the requirements of the defence forces. This is not a thing which he has just suddenly taken up. We know that when certain chassis were brought from foreign countries and when they were actually to be built with body, etc. in this country the Defence Ministry had to depend upon the various private industries in the country. The prices which the private industries quoted and their actual performance were really the reasons which perhaps rightly induced the Defence Ministry to take up the manufacture of certain things in the defence factories. Sir, in a department like the Defence Ministry where they deal in crores of rupees and through many agencies, many mistakes might happen. Therefore, we may not be doing the right thing if we condemn the Defence Minister and his Ministry for things for which they are not actually responsible.

I can appreciate hon. Members taking up defence matters item by item. I have got reasons to find fault with the Defence Ministry in respect of various things. In this House, not only Members belonging to the Opposition but even Congress Members have been criticising various other Ministries on their performances. But, as I said, I have reason to find fault with the Defence Ministry for one thing. The Defence Ministry wanted to produce certain trucks in the ordnance factories. They have entered into an agreement for producing *shaktiman*. They are now going to produce one-ton trucks in collaboration with the Japanese firms.

These are really right things for a country's Defence Ministry to do. A country which is self-sufficient, a country which can produce the automobiles required for its defence forces from A to Z will be really doing the right thing. They will not have to depend upon various other sources in an emergency. The production of automobiles is given the highest priority in any country as far as defence is concerned.

But one thing that I would like to point out here is that standardisation is an essential thing, on which even the NATO countries are concentrating much today. The Defence Ministry, no doubt, in their recent report have said that they have standardised things and they have brought down the components from 2,000 to 700 or so. This is not really a very appreciable thing, because now when we are going to produce two types of vehicles, the Defence Ministry should take into consideration the amount of common components that will be inter-changeable between one truck and another truck. This is one of the very important things on which the NATO powers are devoting much of their attention. They have standardised even the rifles, aircrafts, ships and various other important items. When that is the position in other developed countries, I do not see any reason why the Defence Ministry should enter into agreements with different countries. Possibly, those countries are not willing to supply the type of thing which the Defence Ministry would like to have for standardising their equipments.

Coming to tanks, some hon. Member was saying that we are going to produce Centurions tanks in this country. As far as I know, the British Government were not willing to maintain the Centurion and Sherman tanks and they were thinking of multi-fuel tanks. But, in this country, we are still depending on the left-overs of the Americans and the British, with the result that tanks in this country have become absolutely white elephants. I think the consumption of these tanks is nearly four gallons per mile, which is very expensive for a country like India. Therefore, the Defence Ministry would do well in producing some tanks which will consume less of fuel instead of manufacturing all types of tractors.

Then, standardisation is not the concern of the Defence Ministry only. The whole country has to be geared up to

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standardise various things. For instance, we are giving licences to various firms in this country to produce umpteen types of small cars, which is not a right policy for any country which wants to develop its automobile industry. Though this subject is within the province of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, they should ask the private sector to stick to one or two types so that at the time of emergency, both the civil and defence requirements will be met from the civil as well as defence production.

The Defence Ministry has entered into some agreements for producing some tractors. I do not think the production of tractors is the function of the Defence Ministry. When they entered into an agreement, I thought it was only to produce tanks. Now I find they are going to produce tractors alone. First they entered into an agreement with Japan. We now hear that the tractors which were produced were not utilized in Dandakaranya. After that, the Defence Ministry is going to enter into an agreement with a German firm for producing tractors. If it is only to produce tractors that the Defence Ministry is going to enter into agreements with the various foreign countries, I think the time has come to give it up, as this can very well be produced by non-defence factories. The Defence Ministry should think of producing items which are needed for the defence of the country. In stead of tractors, they can very well go in for tanks.

An Hon. Member: Tractors are also very important.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Then, we have been agitated about meeting our enemy countries. Both in this House, as well as outside, people are anxious to know whether the defence forces are equipped fully to meet any aggression coming from China. We will not be able to do justice by telling our people outside that we are weak and we cannot meet China. The Defence Minister has stated—I do not know whether I have correctly understood or correctly followed him—that we cannot fight with China or some such thing.

An Hon. Member: He never said that.

Shri Ranga: That is the import of it, anyhow.

Shri M. R. Krishna: If he has not said it, the country wants to know whether we are making our defence forces effective enough to meet any aggression coming, either from China or from any other country. We have only to tell this country that we are in a position to meet that. But so far I do not think we have been putting things correctly, or very effectively.

I would in this connection like to say one thing, with which many of my hon. friends may not agree. Today no country is going to fight a war singlehanded. They have to depend upon other countries. Now the most important organisation which comes to the rescue of a weaker nation or a nation which loves peace like our country, is the United Nations. We may not be preparing to meet the aggression of China, we still think that there are certain countries in the world which would come to the protection of countries which like us are devoted to peace. There are very many bases of Americans in various corners of the world. Our foreign policy speaks against the American bases. But if one were to think over this matter deeply he would be convinced that some time or other we may have to depend upon the American bases near by—that is the American bases near Thailand, Formosa, etc., not the bases in Pakistan. If these bases could be controlled by the United Nations Organisation, I think many of the countries which are now trying to equip themselves, and spending huge sums of money on military equipment, will be saving a lot of money.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Do you think the United States will agree to it?

Shri M. R. Krishna: We have to persuade the United Nations Organisation to accept that kind of an arrangement.

Shri Ranga: It is only a constructive suggestion—why do you not follow it?

Shri M. R. Krishna: We are definitely equipping our country to meet any agression. But this country is not rich enough to fully arm our country with all the modern weapons.

Today China is in possession of all the left-overs of the Second World War which they have inherited from Russia; after that from Korea they got a lot of materials; from Indo-China also China got a lot of materials. That is not the position with regard to India. We got certain things which were left over by the American Disposals, which have become almost obsolete today. Defence Science has improved to such an extent that an expert of today will become a novice tomorrow. Take, for instance, what we have done in the Bharath Electronics. We wanted to produce radar, but because we were not able to get some guns to be operated by the radars we are trying to give up radar production. This is a costly experiment. After spending huge sums of money we cannot afford to give them up. That is why I would like to suggest to the Defence Ministry and the Government of India that whatever things we have to do immediately to meet any aggression we must do them at once. We cannot think of producing everything from the design stage to the production stage and then make use of them. Whatever we may try to do, by the time we get the plant, by the time we get the know-how the other countries against which we have to prepare would have advanced much and our products would have become obsolete. Therefore, my suggestion is that even if it be a matter of spending more money for the defence, they should purchase whatever things we immediately need. We should not wait for our production. For certain basic things like the production of trucks, the Defence Ministry must have their own manufacturing centres and they must induce the private entrepreneurs to produce as many things as are required for the defence of this country.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I need some more time.

Mr. Speaker: No. There are others who want to speak. One hon. Member ought not to exhaust all the topics.

Shri M. R. Krishna: We have been talking about NEFA. In the Second World War I think it was a unit of pack animals and men that held the borders. The people of NEFA are very sturdy people, one of the sturdiest people in the world. They could present very fine material to become very good soldiers and to take up places in NEFA. I do not know what is the policy of the Defence Ministry about recruiting a larger number of people from that region. Besides that, it appears that we depend more on the photography and topography of the Himalayan range. The Defence Ministry must take the responsibility of physically surveying the whole of the Himalayan range and then plan for the defence of each of the ranges. If they want to have a uniform way of defending the whole range, it may lodge the Defence Ministry in a difficult position. I think the people who have given a lot of thought on these borders have confirmed that the NEFA borders will be very well guarded by the NEFA people themselves if they are given proper training.

One very important thing I would like to point out. The Defence Ministry has constructed the Amar project and various other projects. Before they consider taking up any more projects they should think of providing the bunkers which are very essential

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on the borders. I am told that even though they have taken up this work of constructing bunkers for the forces on the borders, they have not been able to complete it. They are trying to give the contracts to some people who are not in a position to complete these bunkers. These bunkers are very essential for the troops' shelter, because they will not be washed away in the snow. I think the Defence Ministry will have to give more thought to this and see that bunkers are provided for our troops on the borders to enable them to do their job effectively.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Yesterday there was a question about the cost of some aircraft that the Ministry has bought from France and the Defence Minister said that in the interest of the public neither the number nor the expenditure can be disclosed as it will reveal the strength of the Armed Forces. I think he was right when he said that the strength of the Armed Forces should not be revealed. But I was going through a book which has been prepared on behalf of the Indian Council of World Affairs under the instructions of the Pacific Relations Society which is in New York. Men like Shri Kunzru are associated with the Indian Council of World Affairs, and the Study Group appointed by the Indian Council of World Affairs had prepared this book. And in that book they have given India's defence strength.

They have given out these details:

"INDIA.

Army. 300,000 to 500,000, including 1-2 armoured divisions, 5—10 infantry divisions. Reserve and Territorial Forces also exist.

Navy. 2 crusisers; 15-20 destroyers and frigates; 40—50 minor craft; 1—3 squadrons flying boats.

Air Force. 15—20 jet fighters squadrons; Under 10 bomber squadrons; under 5 transport squadrons. A substantial reserve of pilots and transport aircraft available from India's Civil Aviation."

Therefore, the information that is not revealed to this House somehow or other escapes to the notice of other people who are very much interested to know the strength of the Indian Armed forces. It is unfortunate that some of the very leading people of this country who are associated with this Indian Council of World Affairs, and the Study Team appointed by it, have published the strength of the Army. It may be said that it is not true. But one can easily imagine, and when these tentative figures are given, an enemy country can know that the strength of the Armed Forces is this and that. Therefore, we find that sometimes whatever information is not being given to us is given to the outside world by some people in this country who are associated with certain agencies also, and they are recognized as the most responsible leaders of this country, and they go by the name of nationalists and they claim to have a higher sense of patriotism than people like us.

There was another question which was very much discussed today, and that was with regard to the promotions and supersessions in the Army. I was under the impression that only young men when they get angry and frustrated sometimes got derailed, but today, after hearing Acharya Kripalani I had the feeling that even older people, when they get frustrated in their political life and public life also get derailed and they speak things which harm the interests of the country.

I am really surprised that this question of promotions and supersessions in the Army should have come up before this House very often during the last two years. In 1959, when General Thimmaya submitted his resignation, the news appeared in certain papers, and there was an adjournment motion, and, you, Sir, were in the Chair, and

you rightly said that you were withholding your consent to that adjournment motion, but if something serious happened, then you would immediately come forward the next day and ask the hon. Minister to make a statement. And you were right; but nothing serious happened. It was said by those who moved that adjournment motion that many Commanders and Chiefs of Staff had also submitted their resignations following the resignation of the particular Chief of Staff.

Some time ago, Dr. Kunzru had said in the Rajya Sabha that the services of a number of senior Army officers would be lost to the country because of serious dissatisfaction in high Army circles over recent appointments and promotions. In a similar vein, Acharya Kripalani and Shri Goray also have said in this House that there is a fresh wave of dissatisfaction in the top ranks of the Army on account of the recent promotions. We are not here to defend or to appreciate any promotions or to object to anbody who has superseded or to support him. But here is an important point.

When this question came up here in this House, the Prime Minister said definitely that the Army was subservient to the civil authority in this country, and I think that once and for all that declaration of the Prime Minister stands namely that the civil authority stands supreme in this country, and, therefore, the Parliament is sovereign. But what we would like to know is whether, if a General has been promoted or if a certain General has not been promoted, would it be proper that such things should be brought before this House and discussed.

In this connection, I may invite the attention of the House as also that of the hon. Minister to the attitude of the men who are the Chiefs of Staff or the Commanders in this Army, because the Indian Army today is going to be and is becoming a national Army gradually; it was not so before. In this connection, I would invite your attention to certain remarks or observations which had been made recently by General Cariappa; now, he is no longer General, but he was a General. Addressing a public meeting, he said 'Look at Pakistan. People there are happy, and everything is clean'. He said that he would prefer President's rule in India for at least two years, with the assistance of the Army, the civil administration being made subordinate to the Army. If a Chief of Staff or an Army officer continues in the Army with this kind of attitude and outlook then it is time for Parliament to consider and for this country to consider, whenever officers are promoted, or they are given the command of the Indian Army which is now becoming a national Army, whether such persons have adjusted themselves to the changing conditions of this country and whether it is such people who are going to take up positions in the Army. I think this factor also must be taken into consideration. For ourselves, we want more and more democratisation of the Indian Army, because the Army's duties and obligations to the nation have changed. The Indian Army is also shouldering international responsibility increasingly. Therefore, we want the Army to be democratised more and more and the Army should be a conscious Army. (*Interruption*). We do not think that because the Army will be democratised any promotion or demotion in the Army should be the subject-matter of public controversy. We want a stable Army; and a stable Army means that it must be a disciplined Army. To maintain a disciplined Army, happy and cordial relations must be maintained between the officers and the ranks and the Ministry and the top command. This is possible if there develops mutual understanding at all these levels and the immediate Junior is not by passed.

We feel that in all cases of promotion in the Army there must be consistency in the principles followed. Otherwise, there will be scope for favouritism and scope for public criticism. We would like that promotions in the Army should generally be on the basis of seniority cum merit. We

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do not want that in the name of defending one promotion against another attempts should be made by some political parties to encourage factionalism inside the Army. That would be trying to undermine the morale and discipline of the Army.

May I submit that when the Indian Army is trying its utmost to defend the borders of the country and our soldiers are bravely facing all the difficulties in the frontier, those persons who were very much vocal in this House that they want the defence of the border, they by discussing these appointments by supporting one officer against another—are breaking the morale and solidarity of the Army at a critical juncture. I think they are going to do more harm to the democracy and they are going to demoralise the Army when they prefer to defend the country. That shows these people in their true colours.

I want to come to the question of defence production in the Ordnance Factories. According to the report of the Defence Ministry the defence production in the Ordnance Factories is increasing. Tractors are being manufactured in Jabalpur—Saktiman tractors—and trucks have been manufactured in Cossipore. The Defence Ministry has revealed in its report that they are going to take up new projects. We do not know what these new projects are. I think when the Defence Minister replies to the debate he would give us some idea as to what new projects they are going to take up in the Ordnance Factories.

According to the report of the Defence Ministry, in 1956-57, the value of equipment manufactured in the Ordnance Factories was Rs. 14.8 crores. Now, in 1960-61, it has gone up to nearly Rs. 32 crores. And we feel that all these efforts are in the right direction. And these measures will help in laying the true foundation for India's defences.

In this connection, we would like to know the progress of the projects which have been undertaken so far. There was a time when the persons employed in the Ordnance Factories found no job and were retrenched. Now, that position has changed. There is no retrenchment and the workers have been absorbed. It is good. It has been said in the Audit Report that the number of tractors which were scheduled to be manufactured in 1959-60 have not been manufactured; the number of trucks which were scheduled to be manufactured in 1959-60 have not been manufactured. Why was there this short fall. There must be proper co-ordination between the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel which supplies the steel to the Ordnance Factories and the Defence Ministry and there must be co-ordination between the Ordnance Factory and the Army workshops.

In answer to some of the questions here it was said that tractors which are being manufactured by the Ordnance Factories were sent to the Dandakaranya Development project; but when the Rehabilitation Ministry took those tractors they were found to be defective. The Ministry of Defence had appointed a committee and an officer went there to enquire into this matter. The House would be benefited if that report is placed before this House because rumours are circulating that the men in the Rehabilitation Ministry do not want to purchase tractors from the Defence Ministry. It may be because of the commissions; they want to have tractors from the United States—caterpillar tractors. It is said that these tractors produced by the ordnance factories are working well in digging Rajasthan canal. How is it that the tractor of the same make could not work in the Dandakaranya area? I think it must be enquired into. I think the Defence Ministry had sent a special Officer. I understand that 45 tractors have been purchased from outside. I think there must be co-ordination between the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the Defence Ministry. One Ministry wants to have tractors from foreign countries and the tractors that are being produced

here are not being utilised by the other Ministry. When there is so much production in the ordnance factories, it is unfortunate that many of these workers in the ordnance factories have been dismissed or discharged or served with notices. In the ordinance factory at Khamaria and the factories at Issapur, Jabalpur, Delhi Cantonment, Kirkee, Bombay and other places some of the workers participated in the strike of the Central Government employees in 1960. There was no case of sabotage or violance and the only charge against them was that they participated in the strike. But we were promised that mere participation in the strike was not enough for their dismissal. Therefore, I hope that these cases should be reconsidered. Appeals that have been made are lying in the Defenec Ministry. I think these cases should be reconsidered and they should be reinstated. No case of harrassment should be there when these workers have helped in increasing Defence production in the ordnance factories.

I would refer to the question of travelling allowance to the JCOs and other ranks. Recently, there were some questions in this House. The hon. Minister has said that the JCOs received an allowance of Rs. 2.25 nP per day when travelling by rail or road on normal duty, Rs. 3 per day on courier duty and Rs. 2·37 nP per day when escorting secret documents. I think this is not sufficient. Is it considered that this is sufficient to meet their minimum needs on the journey. How does it compare with the TA given to the higher officers in the Army when they go out? We feel that these allowances should be increased. It is good that separation allowance is now being given to married officers in the Army and Air Force when posted to units where families are not permitted to accompany them; they get separation allowance at Rs. 50 per month. But this separation allowance is not admissible to JCOs and other ranks. Therefore, we plead before the hon. Minister that the question of giving separation allowance to the JCOs and other ranks may also be taken into consideration and it may be allowed to them. Take, for instance, the pay of the ordinary sepoy. A sepoy in third class gets a sum of Rs. 66, which includes pay and dearness allowance and every thing. A class two sepoy gets a maximum of Rs. 73.50 nP and a class one sepoy gets Rs. 81. It is very meagre. We can see the disparity among the different ranks in the Army. A General gets Rs. 3,000 and a sepoy gets Rs. 81. I think this disparity should go and the sepoys in the first, second and the third class must get more.

Of late we find that the Service chiefs are making more public statements than even the hon. Defence Minister. Of course, we find that the Defence Minister is making some speeches. But we find that the Service chiefs of late are making too many public statements. If they address the cadets or the army men, that is different. But if they make public statements, while attending receptions or something like that, such statements should not be encouraged.

16.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

With regard to the MES organisation, it has come to our notice that the establishment costs and works are still far in excess of those in other departments such as the CPWD and the railways. Here is the air force works project which was started in Agra in 1952-53. But it is still not complete and the work is still continuing, in 1961. But the gross value of this project is only about Rs. 3 crores. We do not understand why it has not been completed so far.

With regard to the role of the army in coming to the aid of the civil authorities, it has been stated in the report that the army has done commendable work. But in recent years, years, we find that on the broad plea of maintaining law and order, the army is being used by the ruling party to suppress the democratic movemnt of the people in many cases. Take the strike in Jamshedpur steel

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works. When the heroic workers of the steel factory there were fighting for their grievances to be redressed, for increasing their salaries, the troops were immediately rushed to the aid of the employers, namely, the Tatas. Similarly, during the days when the people of Orissa were fighting for the unification of the Oriya-speaking tracts left over in other States, the army was despatched in one or two days and the movement was suppressed. Take the case of Jabalpur and Assam. After how many days after the trouble started did the army come to the scene? It is said in the report that the army went to the aid of the civil authorities in Assam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The army can go only if the civil authorities ask for it. When the civil authorities are responsible, the army could not go there by itself.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I agree. The civil authorities want the help of the army sometimes to crush the working class movement. But when there is a communal trouble, I do not know why the civil authorities do not want the aid of the army promptly. Even if they want it, we do not know whether the army goes there or not. It is only the Government which can give the information to us.

I was told that in Jabalpur the army was asked to help the authorities there. But I do not know how long the army took to go there, when so many innocent people were massacred. Therefore, my submission is that when the army is employed it must also be taken into consideration that the army should not be unnecessarily used to suppress popular movements, because the army by that process will become unpopular in this country.

The army has come to the aid of the civil authorities also in cases of earthquakes and floods. The army has done this work last year in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. But there was an unprecedented flood situation in Orissa. It was unprecedented in the history of Orissa during the last 100 years. But I do not find in the report that any army went to the rescue of the civil authorities in that State. I think this was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister also, but I do not think any army had been there for aiding the civil authorities in that situation. I plead that the help of the army in aid of the civil authorities must be more prompt in the case of earthquakes and floods than in the case of suppressing strikes and popular movements.

I was surprised to go through the report of the Estimates Committee. At one place, they have said that the ordnance factories should either come under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or private business interests should be associated with the ordnance factories and defence production.

I cannot understand how the Estimates Committee can recommend in this way. The House has decided a policy and the ordnance factories are manufacturing goods worth only Rs. 3 crores or so so far as civil consumption is concerned. They manufacture Rs. 26 crores worth of goods of a military nature. Therefore, I do not understand how the Estimates Committee can recommend that "private industrialists should be actively associated" with the Defence Production Board. I think the Estimates Committee cannot work with a bias in favour of the private industrialists. The private industrialists have their scope in the private sector in this country; it should not extend to the production of defence goods in ordnance factories.

The Estimates Committee have also suggested that there must be a second naval dockyard in the eastern region. They have said:

> "The Committee would suggest that while taking a final decision on the location of the second Dockyard, all the factors mentioned in para 35 of the Report should be carefully examined. They would further suggest that the possibilities of other sites including the Chilka Lake, Paradip etc. on the

East Coast may also be taken into consideration".

They have further said:

> "The Committee regret to observe that though as early as 1948, Government of India recognised necessity for a second dockyard on the East Coast, no effective steps have so far been taken in that direction. They recommend that in view of the importance of the matter, a decision should be taken as early as possible."

I think the Estimates Committee have gone into details of the second naval dockyard. So, the Defence Ministry should try its best to locate the second naval dockyard in the eastern coast in Chilka Lake or Paradip. I think it must be again gone into.

Lastly, I come to the question of Indianisation of the army. The report of the Ministry of Defence for 1960-61 says:

> "As a general policy, recruitment to the armed forces is confined to Indian nationals. Non-Indians are appointed in very exceptional cases only to such posts for which suitable Indians are not available."

But the report reveals that last year there were 46 non-Indians in the armed forces and this year the number has been reduced only by four; it is 42. I think the progress is not very satisfactory and more efforts should be made to train Indian personnel, so that they can take up these posts.

With regard to foreign training, we find that most of the officers are being sent mainly to the U.K. When the science of armament is developing so fast, I think it is better that our Government sends its officers for training to whichever country has made any advance in the field of military science and there should not be any bias in favour of one single country. You will find from the report in 1956-57, that 80 officers went to the U.K. Most of the officers are going to U.K. only and only a few go to other countries. Therefore, I would submit that while providing facilities for military training to the Indian officers, they should be sent to those countries which are advanced in the field of military science. There should not be any restriction and it should not be that we shall heavily depend for armament or for military training only on U.K. The facilities should be extended to other countries also.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening very attentively to the speeches of Acharya Kripalani and Shri Panigrahi. Acharya Kripalani pointed out certain irregularities in regard to promotions etc. He said that the Defence Minister had previously said that other conditions being equal seniority must come in. I think this principle can easily be applied, if there has been any irregularity. I do not know whether there is any truth in what Acharya Kripalani said. I think we should be guided by the statement made by the Defence Minister, and one can easily have access to all the records that are available.

Just now Shri Panigrahi said that our Army ought to be democratised. I do not understand the meaning of this 'democratisation', whether he wants that our officers should be elected by jawans or he wants the Communist type of army to be established here. I think that our Army must be kept free from all types of regimentation and politics and should be allowed to maintain the hoary traditions which have been built so far.

Regarding the report, Sir, I want to say that there is much which could have been said in this report, because this report does not contain anything, not even a line about our border situation. Last year there was some mention about it. In the report of 1959-60 it was said:

> "Our policy in the past had been to entrust the security of the border to the police; the Army came in only when there was an organised incursion from across the border. In 1958 there were a number of firing incidents on the Indo-

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Pakistan border on the eastern side. When the situation deteriorated, in June 1958, the Army took over operation control of the international border between Assam and Pakistan.

During 1959 as a result of Chinese incursion in the Longju area in Subansiri Frontier Division NEFA it was decided to give the responsibility for the entire NEFA border with Tibet to the Army. The Army accordingly took over operational control of the border posts as well as the civil forces deployed there. A little later when there wer som incidents on the Ladakh border of Tibet, in October 1959, the Army took over similar responsibility for the J. & K. Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and U.P. borders with Tibet. All civil forces deployed on border security were placed under the operational control of the Army. In November 1959 the security of border of Sikkim with Tibet was entrusted to the Army."

I had imagined that this year's report would give more details or at least it would enlighten us about our position there, about our position in the entire border area—when I say 'border area' I mean our border with Pakistan, our border with Tibet. I do not mean to say that there is anything like border in the Naga Hills. But that charge was also given to the Army. I am referring to Goa also, because Goa is a place which must be assimilated with India. Recently we read in the papers that about 1500 Portuguese soldiers are coming to Goa. Therefore, I had thought that this report would throw some light about our position near Goa, on the Indo-Pakistan frontier etc. Recently, we heard in this House, that Col. Bhattacharjee was kidnapped by the Pakistanis. We also hear about some incidents at Kathua and other areas near the Pakistan border. But there is no mention about them in this report. The Defence Minister said there is much information in this Report. But I find that information is about the organisation of the Defence Ministry. There is very little information, or no information at all, about our border position. That must always be kept in view. There is nothing which will go against public interest. The interests of the people of India demand that they should be properly briefed about our defence position.

Here I want to mention that I am proud of our international commitments. Our soldiers have been sent to Gaza area and, recently, to the Congo also. Now there has been a slight change, not a total change, in our policy in regard to sending of troops. It is true that constitutionally we must respect our commitment to the United Nations. But our own border also must always be properly and constitutionally protected. It is a stigma on us that 12,000 sq. miles of our territor is under Chinese control and a still bigger area is under the control of Pakistan. Previously, our position was that we will not march our army anywhere, not even to Goa, as that was declared to be the policy of the Government of India on several occasions. Under that policy, we were prepared only to defend ourselves. Now we have sent our soldiers to the Congo. According to our declaration, we could not send our soldiers to reoccupy an area which is under Chinese or Pakistani possession. Now, I would humbly suggest to the Government that they should clearly examine their stand *vis-a-vis* the stand taken in regard to our sending soldiers to the Congo. I would also urge upon the Government to create history; history, in the sense of making posterity know that we shall not allow an inch of our territory to remain occupied either by China, or Pakistan or Portugal.

The hon. Defence Minister has just now referred to the martial class or something like that. eHre I have got a clipping of *The Stateman* of the 4th April. In this it is stated that Lt. Col. S. S. Maitra warned that his regiment would brook no interference

with their duties on behalf of the United Nations. He has also stated that the Gurkhas had 150 years of fighting tradition behand them and that no one could ever disarm them. I do not know whether anybody could match the Gurkhas. Therefore, I think that we must respect the traditions of valour of the persons who are prepared to give up their lives for the cause of the country. Can anybody match the Gurkhas or Jats in their valour? I think they should be given as much priority as possible. But by this I do not mean to say that there should be any ban on others. Let us recruit all Indians and train all of them. But, at the same time, chivalry and courage must also be appreciated.

If there is anyone who would die at his post of duty it is the Gurkha. Last year, as I had pointed out that incident did not occur at the Ladakh border of Tibet as was mentioned in the Defence Ministry Report of 1959-60. It occurred about 45 miles deep in our territory. So, I would very humbly request the Government that in future the report should be such that it gives enough and accurate information to the House and to the people.

17 hrs.

It has been mentioned in the report that we are short of officers and therefore we are re-employing some officers. It is essential that we should use all the talent that exists in our country. Other things being equal seniority must be recognised; of course, really distinguished and meritorious service must be recognised and respected. Whatever may be, conditions must be created where nobody feels frustratd. The Defence Minister said that disgruntled officers and politicians might be saying all this. I do not know whether in our army there are any disgruntled officers. But at no time should we allow creation of any conditions where anybody feels disgruntled. It is the duty of the Government, and more so that duty of this particular department, to see that this state of affairs does not exist. For instance, it is the duty of every Minister to give proper guidance with a view to seeing that everybody who is working in his Department gets justice. He should, like the Gurkhas die for protecting the interests of the persons who work under him.

I am very happy that the Defence Minister declared that they are going to establish some schools in certain areas to promote the requirements of our Defence Academies. Four such schools are going to be opened and one has already been opened in Nowgong. In this connection I would like to suggest that we should take a census of our entire country with a view to finding out the area from which most of our recruits come. Today the pattern of the army has changed and with the increased growth of technology and science the entire recruitment policy will have to undergo a change. But then we should also try to see that the persons who were recruited previously from a particular area are also given opportunities for getting that type of training, so that those areas may not suffer.

Regarding the Naga area, last year one of our planes was shot down by the Nagas and some of our officers are still in their custody. I would not call it "custody"; they have kept them somehow or other and I heard that our army was about to have them released, but it was not agreed to. Now that our army is operating there, we should see that our officers are released as early as possible.

In the report of the Ministry of External Affairs—I did not find a mention in the report of the Ministry of Defence—it is stated that many violations of air and ground space have taken place. The Report says:

> "Notwitstanding the agreement reached at the conclusion of the Prime Ministers' meeting, a number of instances of violations of Indian air and ground space along the Sino-Indian boundary came to

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the attention of the Government of India."

Therefore I think it essential that our army should be detailed in each and every area on our border.

And the Defence Minister said that we won't allow any further instrusion. I am glad to hear that. But despite our best precautions, even recently, thrice the Chinese have entered into our territory near Jalapla, Saratang, Kopup Nathula, etc. I do not know how they dared come into our territory even hundred yards. That means that that much of lucuna is there. So, just like the Chinese let us also prepare. Not a single Indian can cross into their territory even for a yard—if anybody has crossed I would like to know that. I would like that our preparations should be of that order. The preparation must be of the order that our entire area is easily vacated by the foreigners who are occupying those areas.

About mountaineering also we must train the people, because much depends upon our skill to go into that area Today only our pilgrims go there mostly. But each and every area of the Himalayas is known to the Chinese. So it should be our effort to train our people in mountaineering. I am glad that the Prime Minister has gone to Darjeeling to encourage the graduates of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. Last year our expedition went to Everest also. Though it did not succeed, it was a grand effort. But it should be our effort to train civilians and the military people to know each and every area of the Himalayas, particularly the entire area which belongs to India.

All these things require that defence production ought to be expedited. Acharya Kripalani wanted to know about the number of trucks and tractors that have been manufactured. That number has been given in this report. It has also been mentioned that during the past thre years the production of the Ordnance Factories has gone up by Rs. 7 crores. This is a good sign.

But, as I said previously, the entire pattern of defence has changed, and that country is easily the strongest which possesses the most modern equipment. In that respect I agree with my friend Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi who said that we should also get training from the country which is in possession of the best equipment. So if the suggestion is that we should send our people to know from Russia about these things, I will gladly accept that. But I do not desire that anybody should come and see our strategic areas. The production of trucks, tractors, etc. is good the best thing from the point of view of defence is that we should manufacture the most modern equipment. The key to this is that we should tap the entire knowledge of our scientists and other technologists. The defence and the integrity of the country is the sole responsibility of the Government, and particularly of the Defence Ministry. I do not want any scheme of allowing twelve thousand square miles of our areas to be occupied by China and some more thousand miles of area to be occupied by Pakistan. I would therefore request the Government that they should take strong steps to free those areas. But along with strengthening....

Shri Tyagi: Unless a war is declared, how could that be possible?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My hon. friend was Minister of Defence production, and having been a Defence Minister he ought to know about this much more than myself. Pakistan had occupied the Rann of Cutch and it was my hon. friend Shri Tyagi who had perhaps ordered our troops to go and immediately occupy the Rann of Cutch.

And they went and occupied that. For that, Shri Tyagi did not declare any war, nor did the Government of

India declare any far. So, when it is said that our area is sparsely populated, I would like to request Government to see that the entire area is liberated, because every where we can do something, as the Chinese are doing. We learnt from Shri Karam Singh—though Shri Karam Singh's effort was tried to be minimized by a doctor, an eminent surgeon from Bombay who had taken a trip to Peking to see Mr. Chou En-lai that the Chinese have built roads etc. where one can ply trucks etc.

So far as M.Ps. are concerned, I would say this. I think it was very good for our Defence Minister to have gone to a height of about 13,000 feet near Chusul and other places. He said that no M.P. could go to the places where our soldiers were stationed today. They are all our brothers. I would say that there are several M.P.s who can easily go to a bigger height than where our soldiers are stationed. In this modern age of technology, if we are not in a position to go, that is our weakness. And we must make efforts to see that that weakness is won over, and we are in a position to take our M.P.'s to bigger heights, in fact even to Mt. Everest.

Shri Krishna Menon: That is beside the point. We have not prohibited M.P.s from going anywhere.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I could not follow what the hon. Minister said.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He says that he has not prohibited Members of Parliament from going there. They can go there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I appreciate his point that we are not in a position to go there. I wanted that we must eliminate that much of weakness and we should create conditions where one can easily go. Even now, there are Members in the House who can go to a bigger height of 15,000 or 16,000 feet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was what he said. The Defence Minister would consider them as very good soldiers.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Therefore, I want the co-operation of the people because it is today not the sole responsibility of the Government or the Defence Minister only to carry the defence resposibility of the country. The people should also be enabled to associate themselves hundred per cent with it. In that light, I appreciate the efforts made in regard to organising the territorial Army, Lok Sahayak Sena and the NCC. But there has been some shortfall in the Territorial Army, as was pointed out by the Defence Minister.

Here, I want to administer a note of warning to these persons because there are people who progagate the Chinese cult in our border area. We should see that we should not keep any association with the people who propagate the Chinese cult in the border area and other cult in Goa and other places. Otherwise our hill folk or even Army people would not get much encouragement.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक तो स्थल सीमा के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी। अब मैं हिन्दुस्तान की समुद्र सीमा की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत गहरे पानी में न लगाना।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं डिमांड नम्बर १० और डिमांड नम्बर १११ की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

आपको याद होगा कि परसों सदन में एक सवाल पूछा गया था। उसके जवाब में बताया गया कि अंडमान निकोबार में चीन के कुछ लोग फिशिंग बोट पर आये और उनमें से कुछ आदमी पकड़े गये और उनको सजा हुई।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि हमारे वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि एंडमन निकोबार और लंका-द्वीप को अगर हम अपने हाथों में नहीं रखेंगे तो उसका फल यह होगा कि भारतवर्ष के समुद्री तट की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती । सन् १९४० में जापान लड़ाई में आया तो उसने पहले एंडमन और निकोबार को अपने कब्जे में किया और उसके बाद उसने बर्मा, मलाया आदि को लिया । आज चाइना के लोग आ रहे हैं । उनकी बोट्स आ रही हैं । अभी तक केवल दो बोट हम पकड़ने में सफल हुये हैं । जब होप मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछा गया कि इन बोट्स का ओरिजिन क्या है तो उन्होंने उसे बताने से इन्कार कर दिया ।

आपको मालूम होगा कि अरेबियन सी में इंग्लैंड ने माल दीव में अपना एक नेवल बेस बनाया है जबकि ट्रिंकोमाली से उनका बेस हटा दिया गया । अगर आज हम अपने समुद्र तट की रक्षा के प्रति सजग नहीं होते तो जैसे हमारी स्थल सीमा पर आज चीन का आक्युपेशन हो गया है उसी तरह से हमारे समुद्री तट पर भी दूसरे शत्रु की सेना आ सकती है ।

अब मैं डिफेंस बजट की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । आप देखेंगे कि सन् १९५२–५३ में डिफेंस पर हमने अपने बजट का ४५.५ परसेंट खर्च किया था और बाकी सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर था । उसके बाद आप देखें कि सन् १९५५–५६ में हमने अपने बजट का ३८ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च किया, १९५६–५७ में हमने बजट का ३४ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च किया, १९५७–५८ में ३५ परसेंट, १९५८–५९ में ३१ परसेंट, १९५९–६० में २६ परसेंट और १९६०–६१ में २६ परसेंट अपने बजट का डिफेंस पर खर्च किया । यानी आप देखेंगे कि जैसे-जैसे चीन हमारी भूमि पर अधिकार जमाता गया वैसे-वैसे हम डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर कम करते गये । और सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ाते गये । हमारा सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर बढ़ रहा है । जहां सन् १९५२–५३ में हमारा सिविल एक्सपेंडीचर हमारे बजट का ५५ परसेंट था वहां आज बढ़ कर ७० परसेंट हो गया है इस गति से हमारी रक्षा नहीं हो सकती । अगर हमको हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करनी है तो हमको समय की गति के अनुसार चलना होगा ।

अब मैं आपके सामने पाकिस्तान के आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं । पाकिस्तान ने सन् १९५४–५५ में डिफेंस पर अपने बजट का ५२ परसेंट खर्च किया और आज पाकिस्तान अपने डिफेंस पर अपने बजट का ५५ परसेंट खर्च कर रहा है । इसमें अमेरिकन एड और दूसरी एड शामिल नहीं है । अगर अमेरिकन एड और दूसरी एड भी इसमें शामिल कर ली जाये तो आप देखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान अपने सारे देश के बजट का ८० परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है ।

हमारी तरह अमरीका भी शांति शांति चिल्लाता है, लेकिन आप अमरीका का बजट देखें । अमरीका इस साल अपने बजट का ५८ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान के आंकड़े को आप लें तो आप देखेंगे कि हम इस साल अपने बजट का ३० परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहे हैं और अगर स्टेट्स के बजट्स को भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया जाये तो आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान अपने देश के कुल बजट का ११ परसेंट से ज्यादा डिफेंस पर खर्च नहीं करेगा ; जबकि अमरीका अपने फेडरल बजट का २६ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : आप कितना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं चाहता हूं कि आधे से ज्यादा डिफेंस पर खर्च किया जाये ।

दूसरी बात मैं नेवी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । आप नेवी पर कितना खर्च कर रहे

हैं । आपने नैवी पर सन् १९५५–५६ में १२ करोड़ खर्च किया, सन् १९५६–६० में १८ करोड़ खर्च किया, सन् १९६०-६१ में १८ करोड़ खर्च किया, और इस साल यानी सन् १९६१–६२ में आप नैवी पर २० करोड़ खर्च कर रहे हैं । यानी हम अपने सुरक्षा बजट का ६.५ परसेंट नैवी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं जोकि जल सेना थल सेना से कम है । अमरीका अपने सुरक्षा बजट का ४० परसेंट नैवी पर खर्च कर रहा है । इंग्लैंड अपने सुरक्षा बजट का करीब २८ परसेंट नैवी पर खर्च कर रहा है, जबकि हम अपने सुरक्षा बजट का केवल ६.५ परसेंट ही नैवी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं ।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान कैपीटल आउटले की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । जहां तक कैपीटल आउटले का सवाल है आप देखेंगे कि इसमें सन् १९५५–५६ में ७ करोड़ नैवी के वास्ते रखा था, सन् १९५६–५७ में हमने नैवी के लिये ८ करोड़ रखा था और वैसिल खरीदने के वास्ते सन् १९५९–६० में १२ करोड़ रखा और सन् १९६०–६१ में १३ करोड़ रखा । और आज जबकि अंडमान निकोबार और लाकादीव के पास चीनी बोटें आ रही हैं तो हमने वैसिल खरीदने के लिये केवल ४ करोड़ रुपया रखा है । दो साल पहले हमने वैसिल खरीदने के लिये १२ करोड़ रखा, एक साल पहले १३ करोड़ रखा, लेकिन आज जबकि खतरा बढ़ गया है हमने ४ करोड़ रुपया रखा है ।

आप परसोनल को लें । सन् १९५४ में हिन्दुस्तान के पास नैवी में आफिसर और रेटिंग सब मिलाकर ७७०० आदमी थे और सन् १९६१ में यानी आज करीब-करीब हमारे आफिसर्स और रेटिंग की तादाद ८८०० है । अर्थात् हम कुल ११०० आदमी और ज्यादा नैवी के वास्ते ट्रेन कर सके । पाकिस्तान की तरफ देखिये तो आप पायेंगे कि उसके पास ७२०० आफिसर्स और रेटिंग्स मिला कर हैं । पाकिस्तान की समुद्री सीमा ५००–६०० मील है जबकि हमारी समुद्री सीमा ३००० मील है लेकिन पाकिस्तान नैवी के मामले में हमारे बिल्कुल पैरलल जा रहा है । हमारी तादाद ८८०० है और पाकिस्तान की ७२०० है । ऐसी हालत में क्या हम पाकिस्तान का सामना करने में सफल हो सकते हैं जबकि उसके पास अमेरिकन ऐड भी मौजूद है । हम मौरेली भले ही पाकिस्तान का सामना करने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं लेकिन इक्विपमेंट्स से नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

अमरीका की नैवी के बारे में मैं सदन् को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उसमें ६ लाख ३० हजार आदमी हैं । यूनाइटेड किंगडम में १ लाख २ हजार आदमी हैं । यहां पर अपने देश में लोक सहायक सेना के वास्ते बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । जिन लोगों ने वालियेंटरी प्लेज साइन किया है उनकी तादाद ९६ हजार ६५९ है जबकि चीन में पीपुल मिलिशिया की तादाद २०० मिलियन की है । हमारे यहां इस लोक सहायक सेना के वास्ते जिन लोगों ने प्लेज साइन किया है उनकी तादाद कुल ९६ हजार ६५९ है जबकि चीन की पीपल मिलिशिया की तादाद २०० मिलियन है और इसके रहते हम चीन का सामना करने के लिये सोचते हैं और पाकिस्तान का सामना करने के लिये सोचते हैं । आखिर है कि उनका सामना करने के वास्ते हमें मौडर्न इक्विपमेंट्स चाहिये ।

अब मैं नैवी के वैसिल्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । इस विषय में मैंने सारी दुनिया के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये हैं । आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि चीन और रूस की नैवी के बारे में जो योजना है वह एक प्लांड योजना है । बैटिलशिप्स, क्रूअर्स, डेस्ट्रायर्स, सबमैरीन, ऐंटी सबमैरीन और फ्रिगेट यह सब रूस के पास हैं । बाकी चीन के पास सारे अदर्स इक्विपमेंट्स हैं लैंडिंग शिप्स हैं, टैंकर्स हैं, टौरपीडोज बोट हैं । इस प्रकार से चीन के पास जो नैवी है वह नैवी रूस के पास नहीं है । इसलिये चीन और रूस

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

का आपस में एक प्लान है एक योजना है जिसके कि अनुसार वह दोनों चल रहे हैं। इसके विपरीत हमारे पास क्या है? पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की जो नेवी है उनके क्रूजर्स और बैटिलशिप्स को आप देखें तो दोनों में केवल ३० परसेंट का अन्तर है। उनकी नेवी में और हमारी नेवी में कुल ३० परसेंट का फर्क है जबकि हमें ३००० मील लम्बी समुद्री सीमा की रक्षा करनी है। इसके अलावा मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां बैटिलशिप्स और क्रूजर्स पर बड़ा जोर देते हैं लेकिन हमने इंगलैंड द्वारा रिजैक्ट किये हुये बैटिलशिप्स और क्रूजर्स खरीदे हैं। जिन कन्वेंशनल आमूवमेंट्स को उन्होंने रिजैक्ट किया और स्क्रैप किया उनको आज हम और पाकिस्तान दोनों खरीद रहे हैं।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सन् १९५२ में इंगलैंड के पास ५ बैटिलशिप्स थे जबकि आज उसके पास १ है, ४ को उसने स्क्रैप कर दिया। इसी प्रकार से ऐयरक्राफट कैरियर्स इंगलैंड के पास १२ थे जबकि आज उसके पास ८ हैं। क्रूजर्स इंगलैंड के पास २४ थे जब कि आज उनकी तादाद केवल ११ है। डिस्ट्रायर्स ९२ थे आज सिर्फ ५२ हैं। आज के युग में कन्वेंशनल नेवी कन्वेंशनल नेवी की जरूरत नहीं रह गयी है और इसका समय बीत गया है। हमने और पाकिस्तान ने इंगलैंड द्वारा स्क्रैप और रिजेक्टड कन्वेंशनल आर्मामेंट को खरीद लिया। इंगलैंड के वास्ते हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का यह बड़े अच्छे मार्केट थे। हमने ऐयरक्राफट कैरियर्स भी खरीदे, क्रूजर्स भी खरीदे और डिस्ट्रायर्स भी खरीदे। लेकिन आज के जमाने में उनसे क्या आप हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा कर सकते हैं? मेरा कहना है कि आप उनसे रक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। आपको मौडर्न वारफेयर के अनुसार अपनी नेवी को तैयार करने की योजना बनानी होगी। आज लौयरेंज सबमैरीन विद गाइडिड मिसाइल ऐंड न्युक्लिएर वेपंस ने सारे मौडर्न नैवल आर्मामेंटस को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। आज सबमैरीन विद गाइडिड मिसाइल का रेंज ३०,००० मील है और उसकी स्पीड २५ नौटस है। रिफ्युलिंग की जरूरत नहीं है। आपके पास एक सबमैरिन भी नहीं है। गाइडिड मिसाइल के वास्ते आप क्या कर रहे हैं? दुश्मन की एक सबमैरीन आकर आपकी सारी नेवी को तबाह कर सकती है। आप तोस्वप्न लोग में विचरते मालूम होते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पृथ्वी पर उतरिये और फैक्टस को फेस करिए। आज देश की रक्षा का सवाल सामने मौजूद है और आपको देखना है कि देश की रक्षा कैसे हो सकती है। इसके लिए आपको आकाश में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपको तो जमीन पर उतरने की जरूरत है और अगलियत को सामना करने की जरूरत है।

सन् १९५४ में पहली न्युक्लिअर प्रौपेल्ड सबमैरीन यू० एस० ए० में लाच की गई थी जिसका कि रेंज ३०,००० मील था और स्पीड २५ नौट्स की थी। आज उसको सात वर्ष हो गये हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमने मौडर्न वारफेयर, सबमैरीन या गाइडिड मिसाइल से अपनी सेना को इक्विप करने के वास्ते क्या योजना बनाई है? हमारे बजट में ४ करोड़ रुपये कैपिटल इक्विपमेंट और वैसल्स के वास्ते रक्खे गये हैं। इसके अलावा और कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह कहने के लिए विवश हूं कि इस तरीके से भारतवर्ष की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। आपको पुरानी हिस्ट्री से सबक लेना चाहिए। आप पानीपत में तीन तीन लड़ाइयां लड़े। पहली पानीपत की लड़ाई आप क्यों हारे? पृथ्वीराज के पास

यद्यपि बड़ी भारी सेना थी लेकिन चूंकि मुहम्मद गौरी की फौज नये इक्विपमेंट्स से लैस थी और उसके पास अश्वारोही फौज थी इसलिए हम उसके मुकाबले में हार गये। इसी तरह हम देखते हैं कि इब्राहीम लोदी के पास १ लाख २० हजार फौज थी जबकि बाबर के पास केवल १२००० आदमी थे लेकिन बाबर १२००० आदमियों से जीत गया क्योंकि उसकी सेना के पास बंदूकें थीं। इससे आप देखेंगे कि जबतक हम नये और मौडर्न इक्विपमेंट से अपनी सेना को लैस नहीं करेंगे, समय की गति के अनुसार नहीं चलेंगे तब तक हम अपने देश की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ रहेंगे।

डौकयार्डस की बात यही गई। चीन के पास ५ डौकयार्डस हैं, रूस के पास ५ डौकयार्डस हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान के पास नाम के वास्ते जैसे आज कहा गया बम्बई में एक डौकयार्ड है। उसमें हमने तैयार क्या किया है? हमने ५०० टन का वाटर-बोट तैयार किया है जिसका कि नाम "अजय" है। तीन में से केवल एक तैयार कर रहे हैं जिसमें कि २५ टन का एम्यु-निशन बार्जेज होगा। यह तो हमारी डौकयार्ड की स्थिति है। एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी ८वीं रिपोर्ट में यह कहा था कि हमें रूस, जापान, अमरीका, पश्चिमी जर्मनी और इटली में अपने आदमी भेजने चाहिएं जोकि वहां से डौकयार्ड और शिप्स बनाने की कला सीख कर आयें। आज एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी १०९वीं रिपोर्ट में उसको दुहराया है और कहा है कि हमें यू० के० के साथ टैग नहीं होना चाहिए। कन्वेंशनल आर्मामेंट्स के साथ टैग नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि दुनिया मौडर्न वारफेयर में जो तरक्की कर रही है उससे हमें फायदा उठाना चाहिए और अपनी फौज को उसके हिसाब से तैयार करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की ८वीं रिपोर्ट के बाद जो उसकी १०९ वी रिपोर्ट है, उससे हमारी आंखें खुल जानी चाहिएं। इतने पर भी यदि हमारी आंखें न खुलें तो फिर भगवान ही मालिक है।

हमें अपनी आर्मी के वास्ते भी प्लानिंग की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं कि जैसे फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान है, सैकैंड फाइव इयर प्लान है और थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान उसी तरह डिफेंस का भी प्लान होना चाहिए। यह खेद का विषय है कि डिफेंस में ठीक प्लानिंग मौजूद नहीं है। आचार्य कृपालानी इसके बारे में शिकायत कर रहे थे और इसी प्लानिंग को लेकर पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने १०९वीं रिपोर्ट में पेज ४१ में यह लिखा है कि डिफेंस की प्लानिंग अधूरी है। पैरा ६१ में कमेटी लिखती है कि प्लानिंग का अभाव है। कमेटी पैरा ६२ में लिखती है कि नेवी की कोई प्लानिंग नहीं हुई। एविडेंस में यह माना गया कि प्रौजेक्ट ठीक से प्लांड नहीं किया गया।

देश की रक्षा कामयाबी के साथ करने के लिए प्रौपर प्लानिंग की जरूरत है। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी बार बार इस चीज को कह रही है कि हमारे डिफेंस का प्लानिंग होना चाहिए, नेवी का प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। हम उससे क्यों नहीं लाभ उठाते? अगर हम उन कमेटियों की राय और सुझावों से लाभान्वित नहीं होते तो फिर यह एस्टिमेंट्स कमेटी या पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी कायम करने का फायदा ही क्या है?

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है यह एक ऐसा अजीबोगरीब मुल्क है कि यहां पर ६१०४४ विदेशी रहते हैं। हमारा हजारों मील का विशाल समुद्री तट है और उधर से कोई भी किसी भी समय हमारे देश में बाहर से आ सकता है और कोई उसमें रुकावट नहीं है। हमारे पास पैट्रोल बोट्स इतनी ज्यादा नहीं हैं कि हम अपने समुद्री तट की रक्षा कर सकें।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

जिस मुल्क में ६१,०४४ फारेनर्ज रहते हों, जिस मुल्क का समुद्र तट रक्षित न हो, वहां किस समय क्या हो जाये कौन कह सकता है? जैसे चाइना ने काश्मीर की बारह हजार वर्ग मील भूमि पर अधिकार कर लिया, भगवान् न करें कि वही स्थिति अंडेमान, निकोबार और लकादीव की हो। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम डिफेंस पर अधिक से अधिक खर्च करें। इस देश में जितनी प्लानिंग हो रही है, जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं, अगर यह देश आजाद नहीं रहेगा, अगर इसकी सुरक्षा नहीं होगी, तो क्या यह सब कुछ पाकिस्तान या चीन के लिये बन रहा है? उसकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए। देश में धन इकट्ठा होता रहा और अफगानिस्तान से पठान लोग आते रहे और सब धन लूट लूट कर ले जाते रहे, वह हिस्ट्री नहीं फिर रिपीट न हो। इसलिये इस विषय में हुशियारी से काम होना चाहिए।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब "वर्ल्ड विदाउट वार" की बात करते हैं। लेकिन क्या हिन्दुस्तान ने कभी किसी मुल्क पर हमला किया? उसने कभी किसी मुल्क पर हमला नहीं किया, लेकिन सात सौ बरस में हिन्दुस्तान पर ३३ बार हमला हुआ और ३३ बार उसको लूटा गया। आज कहा जाता है कि "वर्ल्ड विदाउट वार" के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वार तो दुनिया में हो रही है और हमें वार का सामना करना है, हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करनी है। अगर हम अपने देश की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे, तो यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बना कर क्या करेंगे?

अन्त में एक संस्कृत श्लोक कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। वह इस प्रकार है—

अग्रतः चतुरो वेदा;
पृष्ठतः सशरोधनुः

इदं शास्त्रम् इदं शस्त्रम्
शस्त्रादपि शरादपि

दोनों बातें होनी चाहिएं। अगर वे विवेक से मानते हैं, तो उनके लिये विवेक और शास्त्र है और अगर वे विवेक से नहीं मानते हैं, तो हमारे पास शस्त्र भी है। जब तक शस्त्र और शास्त्र दोनों एक संग नहीं चलेंगे, तब तक भारत की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। अगर शस्त्र की आवश्यकता हो, तो शस्त्र का प्रयोग करना चाहिए और अगर विवेक और शास्त्र की जरूरत हो, तो विवेक और शास्त्र को काम में लाना चाहिए। "वर्ल्ड पीस" "वर्ल्ड पीस" कहने से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की रक्षा नहीं होगी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 32 cut motions included in the Consolidated Lists Nos. 15 and 16 relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Defence which have been selected by hon. members to be moved. They may be moved provided they are in order.

Failure to take effective steps to defend the country against aggression from Communist China

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1." (1250)

Failure to take strong and effective action against the forces of Communist China which have been in occupation of a large tract of the Indian territory

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1." (1263).

Need for evolving a sound policy and appropriate procedures in regard to appointments in and the administration of the Defence Services in order to ensure the maintenance of high morale among members of the Armed Forces

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1227)

Non-implementation of certain recommendations of the Pay Commission

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1532)

Need to make permanent 80 per cent of the industrial and non-industrial staff in Defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1533)

Dismissal and discharge of civilian employees as a result of participation in July 1960 strike

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1534)

Expansion of Ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100." (1535)

Need to restore recognition to the All India Defence Employees' Federation and other unions

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1536)

Expansion of Army workshops

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1537)

Need to make civilian employees in Air Force permanent against Airmen vacancies

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1538)

Need to construct residential quarters for other ranks and class III and IV civilian employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1539)

Dismissal of certain Air Force civilian employees of I.A.F., Chakeri

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1540)

Production of trucks and tractors in Ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1541)

Non-implementation of Pay Commission's scales in the case of re-employed ex-army men in Defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1542)

Conversion of checkers of Ordnance factories to Lower Division clerks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1543)

Manufacture of civilian goods in ordnance factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1544)

Abolition of contract system in M.E.S.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1545)

Discharge of civilian industrial workers under Temporary Service Rules

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1546)

Recommendations of Raghuramaiah Committee

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1547).

Need to appoint a committee to go into the service conditions of D.S.C. personnel

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1548)

Discrimination between the service conditions of industrial and non-industrial staff in defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1549)

Need to provide residential accommodation for the families of Jawans of Indian forces wherever they have to be posted for more than three years

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1564)

Need to keep high the morale of the Jawans and Officers of the Indian forces

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100." (1565)

Need to increase the salary of jawans

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (270)

Need to provide more facilities and amenities to armed forces

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (271)

Need to take liberal view in the cases of resignation of personnel from the armed forces on the ground of health or old age of their parents

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (272)

Manner of promotion of senior officers

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (388)

Need to increase the salary of recruits

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (918)

Need to provide more facilities to Armed Forces

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (919)

Need to provide more facilities to the workers of Ordnance factories

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (920)

Need to provide more facilities to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and buddhist workers in Ordnance factories

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (921)

Need to increase the salary of workers in Ordnance factories

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100." (922)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Goray: Before dealing with my cut motions to the demands, it would be in the fitness of things to pay a tribute to the memory of our late colleague, Shri U. C. Patnaik, who participated every year in the discussion on matters pertaining to defence. He was a very assiduous Member and he was one of those who believed that the security of the country will be assured to the extent we associate popular opinion with our schemes and plans for defence.

I would also like to congratulate the javans who are standing vigil on our borders right from the frontiers of Kashmir to NEFA. I had the occasion to visit some of these places and I must say that they are performing a very difficult and arduous task. I must also add that the task has been rendered very difficult because enough attention is not being paid to the physical comforts of the javans and the officers who are guarding these vital frontiers.

When we think of defence, naturally we think of our two neighbours, Pakistan and China.

Sir, in dealing with these two neighbours it seems that our calculations have invariably gone wrong, because we have worked on some pre-conceived ideas. I would request the Defence Minister to take a lesson from the wise savings of our ancient writers, one of whom said:

न को पि कस्यचिन्मित्रं न को पि कस्य-
चिद्रिपु : ।
अर्थतस्तु भविष्यन्ति मित्राणि रिपवस्तथा ।।

He has said that nobody is nobody's friend or enemy, it is only the material interests which make friends into enemies or *vice versa*. So, Sir I feel that because the Defence Ministry or, I would say, the Government of India have failed to understand . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the same time it is said:

यानि कानि च मित्राणि कर्तव्यानि शतानि च

Shri Goray: That is true. But, Sir, I would like to point out that we must correctly appreciate the philosophy of the stand of those countries with whom we are dealing. For instance, when we are talking about China—I would not like to deal at length with Pakistan because I feel that Pakistan is not very different from us so far as military strategy and

[Shri Goray]

military training are concerned; it may be that they have got some more weapons but by and large the way they look at the military strategy is the same and their training is the same as the training that our generals have received or our soldiers have received, but so far as China is concerned the situation is absolutely different—I would like to quote a sentence or two from a thesis by Mao Tse-tung in which he has said:

> "War is the highest form of struggle in existence since the emergence of private property and social classes for settling contradictions between classes, between nations, between States or between political groups at given stages of their development."

This is the basic principle on which the Chinese strategy is developing, and this basic conception laid down by Mao Tse-tung is their scripture so far as their defence policy is concerned.

I do not know whether the Government of India or the Ministry of Defence have tried to understand the basic concept underlying the Chinese philosophy of war. Sir, because we did not understand these things we remained negligent, enough vigilance was not there, and that is why we find that since 1950 we have never correctly understood the strategy that the Chinese were playing. In this report given by our team you will find on page 257 under the caption "Claim supported by illegal occupation" they say:

> "There is one argument advanced by the Chinese side which deserves special mention. The Chinese side asserted that the Chinese army crossed unhindered the Aksai Chin area in 1950, conducted surveys there in 1954-55 and eventually constructed a highway across it, and they claimed that all this supported their contention that the territory always formed part of China and that the traditional line ran to the west of it."

This is the contention. Now, I want to know why such a thing happened, that their armies crossed into our territory, they went on constructing roads and still we did not know what was happening in that territory. This was possible simply because we were looking at the Chinese with some preconceived ideas of our own. That day the Prime Minister said, accusing Acharya Kripalani, that he was living in a romantic world. I do not know if this is not a romantic world or day-dreaming, if we could not take note of the fact that the Chinese have crossed our borders and are actually laying down roads to move their armies across them. This has happened because, I think, the military intelligence, the intelligence bureau of the Home Ministry and the intelligence of the External Affairs Ministry are not working in coordination. I would like to point out to the Defence Minister that in the United States of America and U.K. all these three different branches of intelligence are co-ordinated and they work under a senior army officer, who is responsible to the Prime Minister or the President. No such arrangement is obtaining in India and that is why if a particular report is received by the External Affairs Ministry or the Defence Ministry they do not correctly understand the significance of it. Therefore, I would say that in order to prevent the repetition of such things, we must see to it that all these three branches of intelligence are co-ordinated and they function under a proper head who is responsible to the Prime Minister.

I will then come to the next point, which is the particular philosophy of the Chinese and their preparations on the basis of that. Here we have also to take note of the fact that it is not only the Chinese on the border who

are accepting this philosophy, but there are friends of China in this country itself who have accepted it. We have always news from Vijayawada, for instance, for the last two or three days. What are the differences in the Communist Party in India just now? One faction says that China has not committed aggression. The other faction says that, may be they have committed the aggression, but, after all, these are minor differences which could be settled by negotiation. I want to know the stand of the Government in these matters. Just as there are differences between Mr. Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Khrushchev, there are differences between Shri Dange who sits here and Shri Bhupesh Gupta, who sits in the other House. But they are not real differences at all. They are all over minor issues like whether they should just now support the Chinese way of doing things or the Russian way of doing things, while Russia and China, both are agreed that throughout the world the Communist flag, the red flag, must fly. If this is the position, what is the stand that the Government has taken? I raise this question because only a few days back, the Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Charan Singh, told the Vidhan Sabha that the Communists in that State are carrying on a whispering campaign, saying that the Badrinath temple formerly belonged to the Tibetans. He said "if that is so, we shall take proper steps". What are those steps? They are carrying on propaganda. Now they are trying to link up the Communist parties of the world. The Chinese Communist Party and the Russian Communist Party are in close alliance with the Indian Communist Party. A man like Mr. Suzlov, one of the top-most Russian Communist leaders has come to India to attend the Communist conference. So, it is high time that the Government also evolved its basic policy towards the Communists. Whether it is the Communist Party in China or Russia or India, basically they are all working according to a particular plan. I do not want this country to be taken by surprise.

We have been told—the Defence Minister always tells us—that the morale of the Indian army is high. We are always glad when he says that. He always says that the production in the ordnance factories is going up. He says that we are becoming self-sufficient and we are not going to allow the foreign soldiers to sit on our soil. It is all very good. But would you permit me to say that the test of the pudding lies in the eating? Look at the Nagas? For the last ten years this trouble is continuing and we have not even been able to get two or three of our airmen released. These things have been going on for the last four or five months.

On the northern frontier we are told that the Chinese will not now come in. They have already come in. They have already come in, though we do not propose to appreciate the extent of the territory occupied by them. Twelve thousand square miles means an area as big as a district. One district they have already taken.

An Hon. Member: More than one district; three districts.

Shri Goray: All right three districts they have already taken and we say that now we will not allow them to come in. Perhaps they do not want to come in any further.

Goa we have not been able to liberate. The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister tell us that in Africa the Salazar regime is likely to be overturned and Goa is bound to be liberated. Is that the test of our army's high morale? I would like to say that at least there should be one instance where our army with its high morale and efficiency of its officers hits back by action, not by words, to prove that we are not going to stand any nonsense.

Many times we were told that the Chinese planes are coming over our

[Shri Goray]

territory. This has been told by the Prime Minister. And when we put the question as to why they are not intercepting those planes, the answer given is that they are flying at a height of 60,000 feet. They will fly at 60,000 feet. Are you going to tell them: "You come down to 5,000 feet and we shall hit you." We are told that the Nagas move from place to place. Are you going to tell the Nagas: "You stay put in one place we shall release our officers." Every time to tell us something and to treat us as if we were school-boys, we do not like to be treated in this manner.

The other day the Prime Minister, —I was sorry when he said that, admitted that the Russians are allowed to fly over our territory because we want to test the helicopters. Now did the Russians know the territory before? That territory is as unknown to them as much as it is alien to our own pilots. If it is so, how are they going to teach our pilots? I do not understand.

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But the statement ought to be corrected. No Russian has flown over any territory over which we do not go. The Russians are not going on the Chinese frontier.

Shri Hem Barua: They have gone to Leh.

Shri Krishna Menon: Foreigners can go to Leh.

An Hon. Member: Why should foreigners can go to Leh?

Shri Krishna Menon: They have not gone there for their own purposes.

Shri Goray: I would like to quote in this connection what the Prime Minister said on a previous occasion. Somebody mentioned that the Americans are giving long-range guns to the Pakistani people. At that time he made a very magnific ent rema k. He said that a gun which cannot fire in other directions is yet to be invented. I agree with him and I would say that Russian pilots who only confine their attention to the spot where they are flying are yet to be born. After all, they have also their eyes wide open.

You know that China and Russia, whatever be their differences, are bound in solidarity. They consider each other as fraternal countries. The Chinese consider that Russians are their leaders, leaders of the world revolution. All this is known to you. And yet I do not know why it is that Russian pilots are brought there? They can go to some other territory; they can go a similar territory in their own country and teach our people. In fact, our pilots have gone there.

Therefore, I think that the whole basic fact is that we have not made up our minds as to the world strategy of the communists. We have not made up our minds as to who are our friends and who are our enemies. We try to distinguish unnecessarily between the Chinese and the Russians. I am not saying that you declare war against everybody. The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister always ask us: What is the remedy? Do you advise us to declare war? I say: no. Why should you declare war? Has China declared war on us? No. Without declaring war, they have committed aggression. So there is a variety of war by which even without declaring war you can commit aggression. If that is so, can you not repel that aggression without declaring war? It can be done, provided your claim that our officers are in fine fettle, that we are becoming more and more self-reliant, that our officers are good and can repel any aggression, is true. If that claim is true, then you can show that the aggression which has already been committed can be repelled. Otherwise all this tall talk is without any basis.

Now, I would like to point out how the Chinese are building up their strength beyond the borders. What is their approximate strength? So far as I could cull out from the different magazines, I find that in Tibet up to 1950 there were only 2,000 Chinese troops, and they were brought in there mainly to deal with the Khampa resistance movement. From 1950, today the total number of troops is about 1,50,000. These 1,50,000 troops across the border cannot be described as rear echelons or of the garrison type. They are combat troops, heavy combat troops, and each combat troop is said to be capable of sustained independent operations. A few troops are of rear echelons or Garrison Calibre. Blooded Korean war units have been brought into the military establishment in Tibet. By day and night, military lorries are in constant movement. Fifty miles by trail from Kathmandu, a steady traffic in military transport is under way between Jonka Dzong and Kaerong.

They are building roads, and Lhasa which hardly has seen a wheel has now a fully equipped jet airfield. There are minor airfields all round, and according to my information a number of other militarily useful airfields have been constructed since the occupation, and presently work is going on at two more, namely Nagchhu Dzong and Tingri Dzong. This is the way they are trying to develop their strength there and to build up a solid base from which it will be possible for them to pounce upon our territory whenever the situation is ripe. And to make the situation ripe friends here are helping. You must take note of this fact that there are these factions in the Communist Party, one faction towing the Chinese line, the other the Russian line. How are they divided? You will find that the Punjab branch and the Bengal branch of the Communist Party accept the Chinese line. The territory which is next to China accepts the Chinese line, while Mr. Namboodripad from Kerala or Mr. Dange from Maharashtra can very well say that they accept the Russian line.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about Andhra?

Shri Goray: It is far away from the Himalayas.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Member seems to know more about the Communist Party than ourselves!

Shri Goray: Yes, it so happens sometimes. Therefore, I would like to say that you must try to understand what the Chinese Communist Government is trying to do, what their aims are, what build-up is there, and what allies they are likely to have here.

Having said something about the preparations that they are making, across the border, let us come to our own preparations. What are our preparations? A good deal has been said here and I think the tempers have run so high that if some constructive suggestions are made I do not know how they will be accepted. It is not a personal quarrel between the Defence Minister and the Members of the Opposition. All of us, the Opposition Members included, consider this country as our own. Many of us here, on this side or that side, have suffered physically, economically, in every way, during the struggle for Independence. And that is why we feel that the independence of this country, the sovereignty of this land, which we have gained after hundreds of years must be maintained at all costs. That is the only urge that prompts us to critically review whatever is happening in that Ministry. That is the basis, and I would plead that there must be no misunderstanding at all. If hard words are said it is because we think that the situation is going from bad to worse So many people, the Prime Minister and persons like Shri Morarji Desai etc said that it was a very delicate situation. We agree that to

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deal with our Armed Forces and to criticise them and to find fault with them is really likely to be dangerous. Quite so. But when we think—it may be that we are wrong—that things are going beyond a particular limit, is the Parliament expected to remain silent?

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri Goray: We must assert ourselves, and we must speak out whatever we know, and then, only by exchange of views, not by exchange of vituperatives or recriminations, shall we be able to solve certain problems. Let me not hide this fact from you that when we heard of these recent promotions, we were rattled; there was no question about it. If I may make bold to say so, it is not only the civilian population but the military officers and the cadets also who are rattled. It is no use hiding this fact. You say, Sir, that Parliament should discuss it with restraint, but, after all, Parliament is part and parcel of the whole country. The whole country is talking about it. Wherever we go, whether it be in the railways, or in the lobbies, or in the officers' messes, everywhere, this is being talked about, and the press is writing articles after articles; and sides have already been taken, and the issues have already been joined.

When I speak here, I know that the weekly organ of the Communist Party has already written an article saying that they warn the Kunzrus and Gorays to keep their dirty hands off the Defence Forces. It does not matter if they attack me because I as a small fry, but when a man like Dr. Kunzru speaks, even then, they have the audacity to warn Dr. Kunzru to keep his dirty hands off the Defence Forces, because he does not agree with the Defence Minister.

Shri Ranga: Shame!

Shri Goray: Therefore, I say that the situation is not so simple. When a man like Dr. Kunzru feels something, then it is the duty of the Defence Minister, nay, the Prime Minister to see to it that he is convinced of the fairness and the justice of their steps. If a General here or a General there is superseded, I do not mind at all, but if the situation is so delicate as we find it, and if we discover that a very competent General is being superseded by a General who has no war experience at all, whose services perhaps might have been lent to the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry, because he has built so many houses, then it is something serious. Building houses is not part of defence, I would say with all respect to the Defence Minister and others. I suppose Shri K. C. Reddy would have welcomed him, or the new Minister in charge would have welcomed him. But we find that such a man is made Chief of the Army Staff, and the other General becomes a Chief of the Army Command. I suppose that Parliament has every right to ask why this kind of thing has happened, because other Generals are available. The man whom I have in my mind is a man who has been decorated with a DSO while fighting on the Arakan front; when, he was sent to Korea; because of his gallantry there, he was given Ashoka Chakra, and then he was given the Padma Shri. If such a man, because he happens to be five months or six months junior to somebody, is by-passed and somebody else is put in his place, who has no experience....

Shri Krishna Menon: Here again, these are incorrect facts. There has been no supersession. According to the procedure....

Shri Ranga: He has been passed over.

Shri Krishna Menon: According to the procedure, he has not been passed over, because a Lt. Gen. functions in our Army for a period of four years, and when that is over, his term is over. That is all there is to it.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that the selection was from a particular batch, and it does not matter who is senior? If the selection is to be made from a batch, the best man from the particular batch should be taken. He has been repeatedly stating that the selection was from a particular batch? If that be so, then should not the best man from the batch have been chosen? That is the claim.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been said on behalf of the Defence Minister that as regards the man who is said to have been superseded, he was there for a particular term and that term has expired. That is all there is to it.

Shri Krishna Menon: There was no question of supersession.

Shri Goray: All that I wanted to say was that opinion on these matters is so sharply divided that I really support the demand made by Acharya Kripalani that we should have a committee to go through all this. Let us not try to shirk the issue. The issues are there and we have democracy not in this country only. We have democracies all over the world. There have been committees appointed who were asked to go into these things and streamline the whole procedure. Therefore, I would suggest that in all fairness to himself and in all fairness to the Opposition, the Defence Minister should agree to appoint a committee like that. And, we shall be satisfied with whatever their finding is.

18 hrs.

Then I would like to point out one thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take another item of business. So, the hon. Member may conclude in two minutes.

Shri Goray: Then, I would like to point out one thing. So far as the White Paper is concerned, I would like you to go through the White Papers published by the Government of the United Kingdom. They are so informative and they try to give you so many facts. They try to give you the basic principles on which the Defence Forces are being developed.

In 1957 they came out with a White Paper in which the whole policy was laid down; and every subsequent report was intended to show the development, how far they had fulfilled the basic policy.

I would like to ask whether our Army, our Defence Ministry, has any basic principles, whether they have got a plan for the next 10 or 15 years and how far they are trying to fulfil that. So far as our Defence Ministry is concerned, I think, this is absent.

Field Marshal Montgomery in his *Memoirs* has written that immediately after the War he was confronted with the problem of developing a good fighting machine. He said that he had chalked out a programme for 10 or 15 years. And, this is the programme that the Government is trying to put into effect. I would like to know whether there are any Generals in our Army who are devoting themselves to this task, whether the Defence Minister is taking any interest in this and whether, every year, we are trying to implement a particular part of that programme.

These are the points I have to make. There are many other points but because the time is over I would not like to detain the House. I hope that the Defence Minister would not reply in a sort of general way but would take into consideration all the points submitted by the Opposition because it is the security of the country which we want to preserve.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,....

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is it half-an-hour discussion, Sir?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ever since India attained freedom our Army has been working in a state of emergency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

*AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in reply to Starred Question No. 952 on the 17th March, 1961, it was stated, regarding the appointment of the Agricultural Commission, that the matter is still under consideration, in consultation with the State Governments whose views have been asked for.

In reply to another Unstarred Question, No. 1549 answered on the 16th December, 1959, regarding the recommendations made by the Agricultural Administration Committee which submitted its report in October, 1958, it was stated—I am quoting a portion of the reply—like this:

> "Formation of a Committee for the Centre once in 5 years to examine programme and policies of Central Commodity Committees and other Central Institutions dealing with Agriculture."

Now, it is stated that regarding this recommendation, Government has taken the following decision.

> "A proposal to appoint a Commission on Agriculture instead of a Committee, to examine, among other things, policies of Central Commodity Committees and other Central Research Institutions dealing with agriculture in its broad sense, is under consideration."

18.05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In reply to another question, Starred Question No. 415 answered on 26th February, 1960, it was stated by the hon. Deputy Minister that:

> "As the House knows, there was a Commission as long ago as 1928, and after that, there had been no comprehensive investigation into the problems of agriculture. So, the proposal now is to have a Second Agricultural Commission and for that the terms of reference are being drafted."

Up till now the Government has been coming forward with positive assurances to this House. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, while replying to a Resolution moved by me in March, 1960, regarding the appointment of a Committee for evaluation of the agricultural research programme in this country, stated:

> "In fact the proposal before the Government was of a wider nature. When my hon. friend the Deputy Minister replied to a question the other day, he mentioned that the Government was thinking of a committee or commission which would have very broad terms of reference and would take up a much bigger task than the kind of committee which my hon. friend the Mover has suggested. We have not taken a final decision. That could be taken only when we ascertain and lay down what should be the terms of examination by this commission. Then we must circulate it to the State Governments to see if they have any suggestions to make. Then the various Ministries in the Government of India have to go through it and finally the Cabinet has to decide."

Now when questions were asked in this House, the Government was coming forward with the reply that the matter was still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. In the replies given to the previous questions and the references made by the Ministers in their replies,

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*Half-an-hour Discussion.

there was a positive assurance that the Central Government had, in principle, agreed to the appointment of an agricultural commission and that when the matter was referred to the State Governments, it might be with regard to the terms of reference of the commission.

Now, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the recommendations made by the Agricultural Administration Committee which submitted its report in 1958. The Committee recommends:

> "A similar Committee may be appointed at the Centre also, once in five years, to examine the programmes and policies of the Central Commodity Committees and other Central Institutions dealing with agriculture, with a view to promoting a balanced development of agricultural research, education and extension, and harmonizing the different and at times conflicting, policies which impinge on land use, agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry. Since the appointment of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India which submitted its report in 1928, there has been no comprehensive examination of the entire field of agriculture in its broad sense, though there have been a number of committees which have examined different facets of agriculture at various times."

A very important report was submitted in October 1958 and that was the second year of the Second Plan.

During the First and Second Plans, we have spent a considerable amount of money and implemented various agricultural schemes on various aspects of agricultural development but we have not, through any agency or any committee or commission, made any attempt to know our failures and achievements in the field of agriculture during the First and the Second Plans.

Now, after this report was submitted in the year 1958 and if the Government had taken steps early regarding the appointment of this Commission, by this time I am sure the commission might have come out with its report and at the time when we are formulating our Third Plan, the report submitted by this Commission would have been of much use to us in formulating the various schemes and implementing all those schemes during the Third Plan period.

We have the present Food and Agriculture Minister with such dynamic personality and he is known to take quick decisions as far as important matters in the field of food and agriculture are concerned. I know recently that he has taken so many important decisions on some important things affecting the agricultural economy of this country. I just fail to understand how with his shrewdness he has overlooked this important question of taking the final decision regarding the appointment of an Agricultural Commission.

Now, from the replies we have noticed that the matter has been referred to the State Govenments. I would like to know whether the State Governments have been asked for their views regarding the terms of reference, or whether they have been asked to say if they like to have such a Commission of this nature or not.

Then there is another situation that arises. Suppose some of the State Governments say that they do not want such a Commission to be appointed in this country, I would like to know from the Minister what the decision or attitude of the Central Government would be in the matter. So many times the Central Government had assured this House that they agree in principle to the appointment of such a Commission.

I would now invite the attention of the House to the Royal Commissions appointed at various times in Britain. The Royal Commission appointed in 1916 dealt mainly with the sugar policy in England After that the Royal Commission was appointed only after three years, namely, in 1919. It reviewed the whole agricultural situation, the

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size of agriculture, the textent, etc. The terms of reference of that Commission run like this:

> "To enquire into the economic prospects of the agricultural industry in Great Britain with special reference to the adjustment of a balance to the adjustment of a- a balance between the prices of agricultural commodities, the cost of production, the remuneration of labour and hours of employment."

Then, in 1921 another Agricultural Commission was appointed. In 1925, another Agricultural Commission was appointed and in 1936, yet another Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed. I am confining this aspect only up to 1936 because I could get the information from the Parliament Library only up to that period.

In the end, I would urge upon the Government to appoint the Agricultural Commission as soon as possible because this being the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, in another year or so, we could get the recommendations and observations of this Commission, and I am sure that to some extent. those recommendations and observations would help us a lot in implementing our various policies during the Third Plan period.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri Inder J. Malhotra has raised this question of the Agricultural Commission. At the very outset, I can remove all his misunderstandings and assure him that in principle I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Nobody is against the appointment of an Agricultural Commission. But the question is, when it is to be appointed, how it is to be appointed, and what are the terms of reference that have got to be given to such a Commission. The hon. Member himself admits that this country has got varied interests; it is not like the United Kingdom where agriculture is very small and it would be a kind of little pocket, as compared to the agriculture of India. Therefore, viewed by the instances that I will narrate just now, I shall convince him that while agreeing in principle to the appointment of such a Commission, we have got to choose the appropriate opportunity and the circumstances under which such a Commission should be appointed.

It is true that in 1928 we had a Royal Commission on Agriculture under the Chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow, and it was a very useful Commission. But that was the system of the United Kingdom under whom we were functioning. Occasionally they used to appoint such Royal Commissions. That Royal Commission did indeed some very important work. Before that, there was never such a Commission here and the whole field of agriculture was never gone into before them. Therefore, we are really grateful to that Commission. Their findings have really benefited this country greatly. But now, coming to the present position, ever since India became independent, and particularly ever since our Plans started, we are doing something which is scientific. It is not that there was some kind of uncharted thing on which the Commission was appointed in 1928. Now we have to take cognizance of the first, second and third Plans, and whatever we have done in the field of agriculture; that is also going to be the subject-matter of investigation by the commission that free India will be appointing in the near future.

In the first Plan, the major emphasis was on agriculture. In the second Plan also, though I do not agree that the major emphasis has been on agriculture, surely agriculture came in for considerable emphasis. In the third Plan, the major emphasis is on agriculture again. In the ten years we have passed through, we have taken several steps in regard to agriculture. Therefore, the appropriateness of time is important. After we have given some time so that some of the schemes

we have in progress have worked for some time and when the time comes for the revaluation or reassessment of what we have done, that is the precise time in my humble opinion for the appointment of an Agricultural Commission, because such commissions are not a daily occurance.

The committee referred to by my hon. friend the Agriculture Administration Committee, otherwise known as the Nalagarh Committee—he is one of the very competent officers of the Ministry—suggested that a special committee should be appointed once in five years to examine the programme and policies of the Central Commodities Committee for coordination. They did not suggest an Agricultural Commission. They said that a committee should be appointed every five years to take stock of our commodity committees—there are quite a number of commodity committees—to investigate their work and suggest some methods of co-ordination. We are not of that view, because if we appoint such a committee every five years, the result will be that a certain element of uncertainty will be added to all these committees and their work will not be done properly That is confined only to such committees. So far as the Agricultural Commission is concerned this is of a higher import. It is not some co-ordination committee It can be appointed, say, once in 25 years. There is no statutory period like other commissions—the Pay Commission the Census Commission, etc.

Whenever our agriculture needs that a commission should be appointed to consider the matter and make a report surely such a commission could be appointed. In my view, if such a commission is appointed, it will take two to three years to go round the country and make a report. It is not like the U.K where a commission can move about in 15 days or 1 month and make a report. In India, any such commission which we conceive of is going to be of the utmost value and would give benefits of a lasting character. Such a commission would take two to three years to make a report; it is not a question of a day or two.

The hon. Member asked whether we referred this matter to the State Governments and if so, what their views are. We did refer this to the State Governments, because in principle we agree that such a commission should be appointed. I can also assure him that there is no opposition from anywhere, not even from the States But unfortunately, because the subject is so very wide and the terms of reference are wider still, the States are taking their own time. There is a note handed over to me from which I find that as many as 9 States have not yet given their opinion as to what really should be done. Those that have given their opinion have said, it should be appointed. There is no dissentient voice

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): What are the names of the five States which have given their opinion?

Shri S. K. Patil: I shall give the names of the nine States which have not given their opinion. The remaining States have given their opinion. The States whcih have not given their opinion are Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., West Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir from where Shri Malhotra comes Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. I do not say that they would say that a commission should not be appointed, but so far they have not sent their opinion.

Replies are also awaited from the Indian Sugarcane Committee, and Indian Jute Committee under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Ministry of Community Development also comes in, because they are also concerned with this. In some of the replies we have received, certain States have mentioned as many as 24 subjects in the terms of reference. You can quite imagine; this is not a large number for an Agricultural Commission, because today agricultre

[Shri S. K. Patil]

is becoming more scientific and technical. More and more technical subjects are being added to it. Therefore it has become 24. Ultimately it may become 30 or 35. I do not know how many subjects will have to be referred to it. Therefore, you can see that there is no disinclination on the part of the Government to do so. But Government has to choose the proper time. When work is actually done it will take some years, probably the whole period of the Five Year Plan. There is no reference in the First or in the Second Plan. Plans are only instrumental. The Commission basically analyses agriculture, apart from the Plans, and just as the Royal Commission on Agriculture did in 1928 and make recommendations which are of a lasting character, which will last not for five years but for 25 or 30 years until another situation arises.

Now, we have seen that, apart from the changes that we have made in the Third Five Year Plan, we have made more changes. We have now taken to an intensive agriculture programme, otherwise known as "package programme". These are some of the things which are under way. We have not waited for the appointment of an Agricultural Commission which sits for three years and makes recommendations. Plans have already started. The Commission will have nothing to do with the Plans. Of course, they will give their opinion on the Plans—that is a different matter. But its functions are something, as I understand them, even more basic than what the Plans envisage.

Therefore, that is our policy. I remember that the Minister of Agriculture once gave that reply. The policy is one. That is the uniform policy that we are adopting. Whether the Deputy Minister mentions it, whether the Minister of Agriculture says it or whether I mention it, the policy is one. We understand the importance of the Agricultural Commission. We do not want to under-rate that importance of the Agricultural Commission. It must be a Commission which really studies all these problems, no matter what time it takes. If it takes three years it is worth-while taking three years. When we are having many of these schemes.

You find that sometimes difficulties arise. Till yesterday there were difficulties of scarcity. Today there are difficulties of surplus. I like to have difficulties of surplus because as least there is something with which we can trade. These difficulties arise because when you try to do something several other consequences flow from it. I wanted to give some incentive to our formers. It is necessary that I should give them some incentive. The result was that instead of doing intensive agriculture and increasing the per acre yield—I am talking about sugarcane—as much as 4,00,000 new acreage came in because there was some kind of incentive to get more money. That is human nature. I am not finding fault with that. What I am saying is, to have any comprehensive policy of agriculture that embraces an acreage as big as 350 million acres of vast land in a country like India where the climatic conditions differ from place to place as between different countries to have anything uniform is a difficult thing. It takes a long time, perhaps years and years of discipline of the highest order, to determine ultimately as to how much area could be given to which particular crop, how crops per acre could be increased and so on. We cannot do it merely by the appointment of an Agricultural Commission. We can do it by the experiments we are undertaking, the national consciousness we are creating the country, the responsibility which we are giving over to the farmers etc. All these are factors which are very new in this country. We have been getting all cooperation in this respect. We can see what phenomenal change has come during the last 18 months. Providence has been with us the farmers cooperation has been with us. The far-

mers sometimes overdo things. I like their overdoing things rather than underdoing as they have been doing before.

Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member and the House that a time will come for it. When these opinions come from the States, we may fix the terms of reference and then select the proper personnel. It is not merely a question of appointing a committee. There is a plethora of committees and commissions in this country. Every second day we hear that some committee has been there. But an Agricultural Commission, whenever it is appointed, must consist of people who understand agriculture and who can bring that informed opinion to bear upon this subject which is expected of them. They must go through the problem thoroughly and ultimately make their recommendations which will be of a far-reaching character.

With these words, Sir, I would like to assure my hon. friend and the House that the Government is basically committed to the appointment of such a commission in principle. We are only awaiting for the appropriateness of the time and also to receive the opinions that we have asked for from the States.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: While replying the hon. Minister referred to the Third Plan. Does he think that the proposed commission would be appointed during the Third Plan itself or after the Third Plan?

Shri S. K. Patil: I would assure him that I am not talking of something which will come after five years. It may be that possibly their report will be received by the time the Plan is over, because they will take a long time. But I am not envisaging the setting up of the Commission only after five years.

18.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 12, 1961/Chaitra 22, 1883 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, April* 11, 1961/*Chaitra* 21, 1883 (*Saka*)]

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3052	Suggestins by Prof. Mahalanobis	10464—65
3053	Authorised and unauthorised power looms in Madras	10465
3054	Belgian Consulate at Calcutta	10465—66
3055	Import of liquors	10466
3056	Prints of photographs by Integrated Photo Unit	10467
3057	Land for retired army personnel	10467
3058	Issue of passports	10468
3059	Export of goods manufactured by village industries.	10468—69
3060	Export of shoes	
3061	Visit of Prince Souvanna Phouma	13469—70
3062	Third Five Year Plan	10470
3063	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10470—71

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
3064	Government of India Press, New Delhi .	10471–72
3065	Government of India Press, New Delhi .	10472
3066	Aromatic oil factory in Kerala . . .	10472–73
3067	Moti Bagh II colony in New Delhi . .	10473–74
3068	Conference of advertising and marketing experts .	10474
3069	Small Scale Industries in Nagpur . .	10474–75
3070	Tibetan refugees from Bhutan . . .	10475
3071	Class IV Government employees . . .	10475–76

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 10478

(1) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 451 dated the 1st April, 1961 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

(2) A copy each of the following papers :

(i) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of above Corporation.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 10478–79

Hundred and twenty-fifth Report was presented.

PETITION PRESENTED 10479

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria presented a petition signed by a petitioner regarding the Finance Bill, 1961 .

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 10479—10639

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry concluded and the demand were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grnats in respect of the Ministry of Defence commenced The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 10439–50

Shri Inder J. Malhotra raised a half- an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 17th March, 1961 to Starred Question No. 952 regarding Agricultural Commission. .
The minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) replied to the debate .

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1961/CHAITRA 22, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Defence and also discussion voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. . .